

Black View of South African 'Coronation'

By Alan Cowell

JOHANNESBURG — Khulu Sibiyi is a journalist who works for The City Press, a white-owned newspaper here whose readership is predominantly black. His column Sunday seemed to have a poignant view of a black view of a white moment.

He had covered, he wrote, the inauguration Friday of Pieter W. Botha as South Africa's first president under the country's new constitution, and on that occasion — redolent as it was with pageantry befitting a coronation — he wrote that, as a black person, he wept "tears of anger and agony."

Under the new constitution, and for the first time in South Africa's history, people of African and mixed-race descent are to sit in a new three-chamber Parliament.

The power remains, however, with the Afrikaners — 2.8 million people descended from the Dutch settlers who arrived in the Cape 300 years ago and then pressed inland

to subdue and ultimately prevail over all those they met, whether Zulu warriors or British politicians.

The black majority, which makes up 73 percent of the population within South Africa's traditional frontiers, is excluded from the arrangement. So, Mr. Sibiyi wrote, he has become a "fourth-class citizen" after the 4.5 million whites, the 2.8 million "coloreds," as the government calls people of mixed descent, and the 800,000 Asians, who are mostly of Indian descent.

For a black journalist covering the celebration of a white politician's ascendancy, there seemed to be several elements at the inauguration that defied the label "new dispensation," the phrase that Mr. Botha attaches to his constitutional changes. These elements seemed to suggest that, for the white authorities, skin color is placed on a sliding scale of values that also includes the intersection of interests and readiness to accept Afrikaner fiat.

For one thing, Mr. Sibiyi noted, there were various black people present at the inauguration as honored guests. They included leaders of the nominally independent "homelands" to which blacks are consigned by tribe and that are led by black people, and Jonas Savimbi, leader of the insurgents fighting the Marxist government of Angola. South Africa supports the guerrilla leader because of shared opposition to the Cuban-backed government in Luanda, which South Africa sees as a hostile, Soviet encroachment on its own doorstep.

Mr. Savimbi, the journalist noted, is a "man that looks like us, fourth-class citizens." But there he was, the special guest of R.F. Botha, the foreign minister, on an occasion that the journalist said made him think that his people's chances of being represented in Parliament soon "looked more remote than ever."

A man of mixed race, the journalist recounted, approached him, heavy with wine, and in a conversation about President Botha, told him: "Don't worry, my friend. He will like you too, and one day you will join us in Parliament."

From this, the writer concluded: "So perhaps one day, President Botha and his friends will like us, and we will be included in the fourth chamber."

House Condemns Apartheid
The U.S. House of Representatives has condemned the racial policies of South Africa and appealed for the release of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned black leader. The Associated Press reported.

Four "sense of Congress" resolutions, which are not binding and were each approved on a voice vote, also urged an end to the homelands policy, closure of the honorary South African consulate in Pittsburgh and the release of prisoners in South-West Africa, or Namibia.

The measures urge President Ronald Reagan to pressure South Africa to change its policies. "South Africa is not a system which we as Americans can any



R.F. Botha, left, South Africa's foreign minister, and Jonas Savimbi, an Angolan guerrilla leader, attend the inauguration of South Africa's new president, Pieter W. Botha.

longer be identified or allied with," said Representative Howard E. Wolpe, a Michigan Democrat.

chairman of the Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa and chief floor manager of the package.

'Positive Message' Is Set For Soviet, Shultz Says

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State P. Shultz says that he and President Ronald Reagan plan to deliver "a very positive message" to Soviet Premier Mikhail G. Gromyko next week on the administration's desire for "a more constructive relationship" with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gromyko arrived in New York on Tuesday for the start of the United Nations General Assembly session. He is to meet with Mr. Shultz in New York on Sept. 26 and Mr. Reagan in Washington two days later. In between, he is to confer in New York with Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate.

Although Soviet Aeroflot planes are barred from New York under sanctions dating to the Afghanist intervention of 1979, the State Department secured a waiver for Mr. Gromyko's plane, as it had done in 1980, 1981 and 1982, department officials said. Last year, however, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, in response to the Soviet Union's downing of a South Korean airliner, refused to allow Mr. Gromyko's plane to land.

Mr. Gromyko decided not to attend that General Assembly session because of what he regarded as an official affront.

One of the topics now being discussed with Soviet officials is the possibility of restoring Aeroflot flights and landing rights in the United States, although State Department officials said they did not anticipate an early agreement. The Russians have linked an exchange of consulates in Kiev and New York to an end of the Aeroflot ban.

Mr. Shultz, interviewed on the ABC television program "Good Morning America," said Tuesday that he expected his discussions with Mr. Gromyko to be "very substantive" and to cover many issues. But it is clear that Mr. Reagan, in his White House meeting, plans to devote most of his presentation to trying to counter what he regards as a wrong perception that he is threatening the Soviet Union.

"I think the president is anxious to say directly to somebody in the top ranks of the Politburo what his attitude is, and the United States attitude is, toward them," Mr. Shultz said. "It's not threatening. We want a more constructive relationship than we've had."

White House officials said Mr. Reagan will go to New York on Sunday and address the General Assembly on Monday. On Sunday night, he is to be the host at a reception for chiefs of delegations and it is possible that he might meet with Mr. Gromyko.

To prepare himself for the talks with Mr. Gromyko, his first with a senior Soviet official, Mr. Reagan plans to meet with a group of non-government specialists on the Soviet Union at the White House on Saturday. White House officials said. He is to be briefed later by the government specialists.

Mr. Shultz seemed sensitive to Mr. Mondale's assertion that it was "authentic" that it took so long for Mr. Reagan to arrange a meeting with Mr. Gromyko. The secretary said that Mr. Gromyko's pattern of meeting regularly with the president when he came to the United Nations had not been broken by Mr. Reagan, but by President Jimmy Carter, who had met with

Mr. Gromyko in September 1977 and 1978, and again at the summit meeting with Leonid I. Brezhnev in Vienna in 1979, did not receive him in Washington after that because of the discovery of the Soviet brigade in Cuba in the fall of 1979, and the Afghanistan intervention of December 1979.

There had been other interruptions in those presidential meetings. For example, Mr. Gromyko was invited to Washington only once by President Lyndon B. Johnson, in 1966, and President Richard M. Nixon did not meet with him in Washington until 1970.

As to why Mr. Gromyko had agreed to come to Washington to see Mr. Reagan, Mr. Shultz said he could only speculate that Moscow had decided that its tactic of "walking out and trying to intimidate people" has not worked. "And so it may be that they are reviewing their role cards and are going to try another tack."

UN Session Opens
Michael J. Berlin of the Washington Post reported from the United Nations in New York: The UN General Assembly opened its 39th annual session Tuesday afternoon with expressions of hope that the forthcoming meetings between U.S. leaders and Mr. Gromyko will ease East-West tensions.

The new assembly president, Paul Lusaka of Zambia, issued "a strong appeal to the great powers to urgently explore every avenue to resume dialogue in a spirit of understanding, responsibility and flexibility."

Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar sounded the same theme on Monday, welcoming the opportunity provided by the UN meeting for Mr. Gromyko to meet with various Western officials. The meetings, he said, "I think, at least, if I am not too optimistic, would lessen the tension."

Students Jeer Mondale Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

Reagan was "risking a headlong anti-Soviet alliance with the Soviets" and "intends to commit America to a Star Wars scheme — not just research, which I'm for, but a full-scale trillion-dollar effort with no scientific basis in it."

"That will create a dangerous new defensive arms race," he said. The big outdoor rally was marked by the most vehement heckling Mr. Mondale has received so far. It came from students who shouted, "Four More Years," and "Boring," and "Reagan-Bush." Placards read: "Muscovites for Mondale."

Grim-faced, and sweating profusely on a sweltering day, Mr. Mondale said: "Let me tell the Republican hecklers one thing. USC is not the Republican convention, where you can silence people."

"Let me tell you something else," he said heatedly. "Donald Segretti is no longer at USC, and you shouldn't act like him."

The reference was to a young lawyer, once a campus politician at the university, who became notorious in the Watergate investigation for his organization in 1972 of political "dirty tricks."

Russian Press Plays Down Bitov Charges

MOSCOW — The Soviet press played down on Wednesday assertions by Oleg Bitov that he had been kidnapped and tortured by the British, and diplomats said it appeared that Moscow was trying to prevent serious damage to its relations with London.

Mr. Bitov, a journalist who appeared in Britain in October 1983 and said that he had been kidnapped and tortured by the British, and diplomats said it appeared that Moscow was trying to prevent serious damage to its relations with London.

Full-scale press conferences are normally given wide coverage in the Soviet press, but Wednesday's editions of national newspapers carried only a seven-paragraph report, which omitted any direct quotations by Mr. Bitov.

"It looks as if the Soviet authorities do not want to make an enormous issue out of this," one Western diplomat said. "Probably because they don't want to provoke a crisis in relations with London."

Other diplomats said that there had been signs that the Soviet Foreign Ministry wanted to distance itself from the Bitov affair from the start. The ministry is normally the host for international press conferences, but Mr. Bitov's appearance was arranged by the Soviet news agency Novosti.

The British government summoned the Soviet chargé d'affaires in London on Tuesday to lodge a formal complaint that Mr. Bitov's allegations were absurd and offensive and could harm relations.

Soviet television also gave less-than-usual coverage to the press conference in its evening news report Tuesday.

Western diplomats who attended the press conference said they considered that Mr. Bitov's account of his experiences in Britain had not been convincing. They said he had stumbled over his answers on occasion and had appeared to contradict himself.

Some East European reporters who were present joked about his performance with their Western colleagues afterward and made it clear that they did not attach full credibility to his allegations.

Ex-CIA Chief Suspects KGB
A former U.S. director of central intelligence, Stansfield Turner, said Wednesday that Mr. Bitov might have been drugged and smuggled from London by the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency. The Associated Press reported from London. Mr. Bitov disappeared from London in mid-August.

Mr. Turner, in an telephone interview with London's Capital Radio, said Mr. Bitov was probably forced to make the accusations "or die."

Calls to U.S. Reported
Two Soviet émigrés in the United States said Mr. Bitov had called them from London on Aug. 16, the last day he was seen, and told them he wanted to enter a hospital the next day for cancer treatment.

One of the men, Yevgeny Konev, who owns the Russian and International Song Co. of Jersey City, New Jersey, said: "Mr. Bitov told me that the next day he must go to the hospital and he was sure that he would never leave the hospital."

The telephone call from London, which lasted 40 minutes, was interrupted frequently by Mr. Bitov's coughing, he said.

The other émigré, a translator in Virginia who asked not to be identified, said that Mr. Bitov also called him from London on that day. Both men said Mr. Bitov had appeared to be concerned about his wife, Ludmilla, and daughter, whom he had left in the Soviet Union.

U.S. Optimistic About Namibia Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON — A senior State Department official says that "the door is very much open" to early progress on a package agreement between Angola and South Africa, leading to the independence of South-West Africa and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The expression of optimism was not new, since top American officials have talked of the possibility of a breakthrough in the longstanding southern African problem since the end of 1981. The senior State Department official, who has been directly involved in the diplomacy, said Tuesday that given the disappointments of the past, it made no sense to venture further predictions.

State Department officials also said there had been only little variation in the basic Reagan administration formula for a settlement:

Cuban withdrawal from Angola in return for South Africa's ending its support for guerrillas in Angola and withdrawing its forces from South-West Africa, or Namibia.

The failure of previous predictions to be borne out have produced widespread skepticism in Washington that anything will come of the administration's efforts. Any breakthrough in the next few weeks would be seen as a tangible accomplishment for the Reagan administration.

A few months ago, department officials said the Cubans had urged the Angolans not to make concessions that might help President Ronald Reagan's re-election bid.

The senior official, however, said Tuesday that he was encouraged by talks with senior Angolan officials this month in Lusaka, Zambia. He said American mediators left with the impression that the Angolans were serious about looking for a compromise to break the impasse, which has lasted for three years.

"The mood in Luanda is one of 'Let's try to settle this problem,'" said the official, who gave an interview on the condition that he not be named. But he cautioned that "the exact timing on how this open door would lead to really concrete future steps is not that easy for us to predict."

South Africa has said it will comply with the 1978 UN Security Council Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia, but only if the 26,000 Cuban combat troops in Angola are withdrawn at the same time.

The Angolans, however, have insisted that the Cubans, who have been there since 1975, are necessary for their security and will leave only after Namibia is independent and the South African-backed insurgents in Angola have stopped fighting. The Angolans have repeatedly said they will not agree to any linkage between the Cubans and Namibia.

Franjeh Ends His Boycott in Lebanon

By Bernard Gwertzman

BEIRUT — Former President Sleiman Franjeh of Lebanon announced Tuesday that he had ended his long boycott of the country's national reconciliation process, ministerial sources said Wednesday.

Efforts to form the 40-member Council on Constitutional Reforms dominated talks by the national unity government in its third day of special meetings in President Amin Gemayel's home village of Bklafya.

Despite Mr. Franjeh's decision to end his boycott, the sources said, the talks stalled as ministers argued about the membership of the council and who was to lead it.

The panel, to include equal numbers of Muslims and Christians, would recommend constitutional reforms designed to give Muslims a greater share of political power.

Mr. Franjeh, 74, a Maronite Christian, has shunned government peace efforts since reconciliation talks between him and other Lebanese leaders broke down in Switzerland in March.

Since April, when Prime Minister Rashid Karami selected his government of Muslim and Christian warlords and politicians, Mr. Franjeh has refused to allow his Greek Orthodox son-in-law, Abdullah Rassi, to take up the post of interior minister.

Mr. Franjeh, who is bitterly opposed to Mr. Gemayel's administration, refused participation in the government after saying it contained agents of Israel.

Earlier Wednesday, cabinet members agreed to exclude members of parliament or public employment from the advisory council and affirmed that it would have no lawmaking powers.

But the talks stalled when ministers failed to agree on proposed candidates for the posts of chairman and secretary-general, the sources said.

They also disagreed on how council seats should be divided between Christian and Muslim sects.

China Reported to Pledge Elections In Hong Kong After '97 Takeover

The Associated Press

HONG KONG — The Far Eastern Economic Review reports in its latest issue that Britain has secured a promise from China that the government of Hong Kong here will be elected — either directly or indirectly — after China takes over the territory in 1997.

The weekly said the concession was gained after Britain argued that unless Britain and China made the promise they would appear to lack confidence in the people of Hong Kong.

Despite Mr. Franjeh's decision to end his boycott, the sources said, the talks stalled as ministers argued about the membership of the council and who was to lead it.

Mr. Reagan's cabinet members contended that he was providing protection without becoming a protectionist.

"It is not protectionism to use our fair-trade laws," Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige asserted. "If someone is dumping steel, we have laws in place to deal with it. If we didn't, other countries could just export their unemployment to us by subsidizing their own steel exports."

But Mr. Reagan found his cabinet sharply split on Tuesday. One presidential adviser described the meeting as a tense confrontation between free-traders who opposed taking action and another faction, including Mr. Reagan's political strategists, that favored help for the steel industry.

Urging action, the adviser said, were James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff; Mr. Baldrige; David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget; and William E. Brock, the president's trade representative. Lined up against the decision were Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan and William A. Niskanen Jr., a member of the Council of Economic Advisers.

"Baker and the White House staff supported the action," said one source privy to the discussion. "They felt something had to be done politically. Clearly, we were being off doing something than doing it."

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U.K., China In Accord on Hong Kong

(Continued from Page 1)

run by local citizens and not by officials sent by Beijing.

But Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, declared last spring that Chinese troops would be garrisoned in Hong Kong.

Sir Geoffrey reported in August that the two sides had yet to agree on several matters of substance, including land transfers, civil aviation and nationality. These issues were apparently resolved by the joint working group that was set up outside the formal talks.

Chinese and British officials declined to give further details of the draft accord. But it was believed to consist of a broadly phrased agreement on the transfer of sovereignty from Britain to China and at least three more specific annexes.

One of these would list the rights of Hong Kong residents, including some formula for the nationality of those who now hold restricted British passports.

Another annex would provide for the handling of revenues from government land sales in Hong Kong, to allay Chinese fears that the British might export the money.

A third would explain such technical details of civil aviation as landing rights.

The Chinese have proposed forming a joint liaison group to monitor events in Hong Kong leading up to the transition in 1997. Some inhabitants feared that this would give Beijing a pretext to involve itself prematurely in Hong Kong's affairs. A compromise reached would not let such a group set up a base in Hong Kong before 1988 and would extend its mandate until 2000.

The initial reaction in Hong Kong to the news of a draft agreement seemed positive. The Hang Seng stock index rose 8.87 points Wednesday.

Chinese officials have stressed their interest in maintaining the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong, through which China derives almost a third of its foreign currency earnings.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Thatcher Defends Sinking of Belgrano

LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher defended Wednesday her decision to sink the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano during the Falklands War, an attack in which 368 seamen were killed on May 2, 1982.

Labor legislators accused her this month of ordering the attack to undermine a Peruvian-sponsored peace initiative that reportedly could have led to a diplomatic solution to the Falklands dispute. In a letter to the leader of the opposition Labor Party, Neil Kinnock, Mrs. Thatcher denied there had been any desire or intention to mislead or misinform Parliament about the torpedoing of the Belgrano by the submarine Conqueror.

Mrs. Thatcher also said in a radio interview Wednesday that, for security reasons, there were some details about the Belgrano sinking that could "never, never be revealed." She added she would make exactly the same decision in similar circumstances.

U.S.-Vatican Ties Challenged in Court

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration's exchange of diplomats with the Vatican has been challenged in court by a coalition of religious groups and an organization urging separation of church and state.

"We believe," Robert Maddox, a spokesman for the group said Tuesday, "this formal relationship between the state and one church is absolutely improper in a nation where the principle of church-state separation has long been enshrined in constitutional law and in the hearts of the American people." Mr. Maddox is executive director of Americans United for Separation of Church and State.

In March, the Senate confirmed the administration's appointment of William A. Wilson as ambassador to the Vatican. In April, President Ronald Reagan accepted the credentials of Archbishop Pio Laghi as the Vatican's ambassador to the United States.

Salvage of Radioactive Cargo Delayed

OSTEND, Belgium (AP) — Further salvaging of the radioactive cargo from a sunken French freighter in the North Sea was halted by bad conditions Wednesday and will not resume until the weekend, salvage officials said.

A pontoon with 17 barrels of uranium hexafluoride was being towed to Dunkerque, said a spokesman for the Belgian Public Health Ministry. Thirteen barrels remain in the hull of the freighter, the Mont-Louis.

Salvage operations were stopped because of high winds, a prediction of unusually high tides on Belgium's North Sea coast, and a forecast of poor weather for the next few days.

Egypt Says Mine in Gulf is 'Modern'

CAIRO (AP) — A mine found by the British in the Gulf of Suez is "the most modern" and may have been part of the attempt to disrupt shipping in the Red Sea this summer, Egypt's defense minister said Wednesday.

Underwater film shows "it's a modern mine, almost brand new," said the minister, Abdel-Halim Abu-Ghazala. "I believe it may be one of the mines that caused the explosions." Underwater explosions in the Red Sea and the Gulf have damaged at least 18 ships since July 9.

Mr. Abu-Ghazala said the mine would be pulled from the water and examined to determine its origin. The British contingent in a multinational search for the explosives located the mine on Monday. The French team earlier found and detonated a mine it said was from the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Pope Strongly Denounces Abortion

VANCOUVER, British Columbia (Reuters) — Pope John Paul II has issued a stinging condemnation of abortion, calling it an "unspeakable crime against human life."

In one of his strongest statements so far on a 12-day tour of Canada, he said at a rally Tuesday night that the rate at which abortions were being carried out in today's society was "of incalculable danger to all humanity."

He said: "This unspeakable crime against human life, which rejects and kills life at its beginning, sets the stage for despising, negating and eliminating the life of adults."

Papandreou to Visit Libya on Sunday

ATHENS (NYT) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou will pay an official two-day visit to Libya starting Sunday, the government announced Wednesday.

The announcement of an invitation from the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, and Mr. Papandreou's acceptance followed by a day a government statement that Greece had played a mediating role between France and Libya and the opposing factions in Chad that the two countries back.

The government spokesman, Dimitris Maroudas, suggested strongly that Greek mediation had been essential in achieving an accord announced Monday for the withdrawal of French and Libyan troops from Chad.

Mr. Papandreou's visit to Libya will seal a period of mutual fence mending since a major diplomatic clash in May 1982, when Colonel Qadhafi canceled a scheduled official visit here on 48-hour notice.

7 Black Miners Slain in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (NYT) — South African police acknowledged Wednesday that seven black miners were killed Tuesday when police moved against rioting workers at a gold mine outside Johannesburg.

Police used tear-gas, rubber bullets and shotguns against rioting miners at Westonaria, 20 miles (32 kilometers) west of Johannesburg and acknowledged, initially, that "some" miners had been killed. Early Wednesday, a police spokesman said seven had died.

Sporadic unrest and work boycotts were reported continuing Wednesday in some of the mines that provide South Africa with half its foreign exchange earnings and yield 70 percent of the world's gold.

For the Record

The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted Wednesday, 17-0, to recommend ratification of a 35-year-old treaty outlawing genocide. It was the fifth time that the committee had approved the treaty, but it has never been brought to a vote of the full Senate, because of opposition from conservatives.

Stress of Bereavement Cited

(Continued from Page 1)

professionals, technically better equipped than ever before, often are seen as having lost the compassion that once was the foundation of the healing arts.

Increased mobility among the American population also has "diminished access of the bereaved to traditional social supports," the report said. Over a five-year period, one-fourth of the population moves to a different location.

The Institute of Medicine committee urged more education about the problems of bereavement but emphasized that "most bereaved individuals do not need professional mental health treatment."

Intervention may be particularly needed, however, for people who show no signs of grieving or who exhibit as much distress a year after a death as they did in the first few months. The committee said that professional help is most likely to be needed by those with a prior history of mental illness or by family members of a suicide victim.

In bereaved children, it urged parents, teachers and doctors to watch for danger signals such as "repeated aggressive or hostile behavior toward others, a prolonged drop in school performance, or regressive and insecure behaviors that persist over time." It warned, however, that routine "mental health checkups" might "lead both parents and child to believe there will be problems."

Elliot Richardson Upset In U.S. Senate Primary Vote in Massachusetts

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

BOSTON — In a major upset with national implications, Raymond Shamie, a conservative businessman who strongly supports President Ronald Reagan, has defeated Elliot L. Richardson, a former U.S. cabinet secretary and ambassador, in the Massachusetts Republican Senate primary.

Mr. Richardson, a moderate who began the campaign well ahead in public opinion polls, conceded his defeat Tuesday night. With more than 97 percent of the vote counted Wednesday, Mr. Shamie had 169,975 votes, 62.5 percent, to 102,170 votes, 37.5 percent, for Mr. Richardson.

In the Democratic primary for the Senate, Lieutenant Governor John F. Kerry edged Representative James M. Shannon. Mr. Kerry had 40.6 percent of the vote while Mr. Shannon had 37.8 percent. The two other candidates, David M. Bartley, Michael John Connolly, split the remainder of the vote.

In another contest that drew ma-

ior interest, Representative Gerry E. Studds claimed victory in the Democratic primary in his effort to keep his House seat. Mr. Studds, who was censured by the House last year for his 1973 affair with a 17-year-old male House page, had 60.8 percent of the vote, to 34.2 percent for his major opponent, Sheriff Peter Flynn of Plymouth County.

Mr. Shamie, 63, said in his victory speech, "Tonight we celebrate a new beginning for the Republican Party in Massachusetts." He said the party was now open to the young, working people.

Mr. Shamie's victory seemed to signal a sharp swing to the right by the Republican Party in Massachusetts, which has been one of the last strongholds of the moderate wing of the national party. His triumph appears to reflect the popularity of Mr. Reagan here, the only state that voted for George McGovern for president in 1972.

Mr. Richardson, 64, in his concession speech, said he had telephoned Mr. Shamie to wish him well in the November general election. Mr. Richardson said he was proud he had taken independent stands in the campaign, dissociating himself from the Republican Party platform and insisting that the budget deficit must be closed and more efforts be made for nuclear arms control.

In addition to being attorney general, a position he resigned in protest of the Nixon administration's conduct during the Watergate scandal, Mr. Richardson also has been secretary of defense, secretary of commerce and secretary of health, education and welfare.

The Senate battle widened unexpectedly in January when Senator Paul E. Tsongas, a Democrat, decided not to seek re-election because of illness. Early in the race, Mr. Richardson had led Mr. Shamie by more than 20 percentage points in public opinion polls.

In another House race, Representative Edward J. Markey won re-election in the Democratic primary.

Liquor by the Drink

Oklahomans narrowly passed a county option plan to legalize liquor by the drink, but the groups opposing the measure said they would contest the option in every county. United Press International reported from Oklahoma City.

Drink proposals had been defeated twice since 1959, when the state voted to end prohibition by permitting the sale of liquor only by the bottle in package stores.



Gerry E. Studds

Stock Seized In Wartime Finally Yields Profit for U.S.

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. government realized a profit Tuesday on stock that it seized as enemy assets in World War II and that it had regarded as worthless for more than 30 years.

According to David Epstein, director of the Justice Department's office of foreign litigation, the profit was gained through an unusual chain of events in which the government first seized the stock, then decided it was worthless, then heard it might have value again.

In a settlement of the suit announced Tuesday by Attorney General William French Smith, the government won \$850,000 in cash and stock, in addition to \$325,000 that the company, the North European Oil Royalty Trust, had paid earlier.

Mr. Smith said the money would be disbursed to 180 individuals and companies for property lost to the enemy during the war.

The stock, Mr. Epstein said, was seized by the government under the Trading with the Enemy Act in World War II, chiefly from German nationals who were living in the United States. The company, a holding company then known as the North European Oil Corp., was based in Delaware.

But in 1952, Mr. Epstein said, when the government tried to register its 9,480 shares of the stock in the name of the attorney general, it learned the company had gone out of business in 1939. "We wrote the shares off our books," he said.

In 1981, however, the government was notified that the corporation had reorganized in 1977 and in 1975 and had issued replacement stock.

Managua Rejects Cruz's Demands

By John Lantigua
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — Attempts by Nicaragua's ruling Sandinistas and the opposition leader Arturo Cruz to reach a compromise that would allow Mr. Cruz to participate in Nov. 4 elections here have failed, despite mediation efforts by Colombia's president, according to political and diplomatic sources.

Those sources said Tuesday that President Belisario Betancur of Colombia had talked by telephone with both Mr. Cruz and Sandinista leaders several times since last Thursday, when Mr. Cruz returned to Nicaragua after visiting five Latin American presidents, including Mr. Betancur.

Mr. Cruz announced July 25 that he would not register as a candidate because the Sandinistas would not meet his demands on election procedures. These included one that the Sandinistas agree to talks with U.S.-fueled insurgents fighting to overthrow them.

On his arrival in Nicaragua, Mr. Cruz said that rebel leaders were no longer interested in having him mediate for them, and that he was still

interested in running if the Sandinistas would reconsider his other demands.

Those demands, first broached last December by the Democratic Coordinator, an opposition coalition, included a postponement of the election date to allow a longer campaign, complete freedom of press and the presence of observers from international organizations to monitor the election process from start to finish.

Mr. Cruz and other leaders of the opposition coalition said late last week that they had hopes of reaching an agreement with the Sandinistas. Opposition figures and diplomats said the fact that Mr. Cruz had been received by five Latin American presidents might put pressure on the Sandinistas to negotiate with him.

A Latin American diplomat said he knew that after calls by Mr. Betancur, Sandinista leaders had discussed the request for negotiations on the postponement issue, but had again rejected it.

Mr. Cruz said Tuesday that he had received a phone call that same day from "the mediator" telling

him the Sandinistas had refused to change the date.

In Mexico City, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua said Tuesday at a news conference that "for practical and technical reasons" the Sandinistas had ruled out the possibility of postponing the elections.

But, he said, "The Nicaraguan government is willing to go to the Supreme Electoral Council to see if these people — this citizen Cruz — can be given a few days so that they might register to participate in the electoral process."

Japanese Said to Aid Rebels

Japanese mercenaries have given military training to rightist guerrillas fighting to overthrow Nicaragua's government, according to the leader of a 2,500-member rebel army, Reuters reported Wednesday from Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Steadman Fagot Miller, leader of the Misurata, a rebel group composed of three Indian tribes from Nicaragua's Atlantic coast, said that seven Japanese had helped his men form special attack units and trained them in martial arts and weapons handling.

Aquino Report to Cite a Military Plot

(Continued from Page 1)

General Ver was appointed chief of staff in 1981. He has all the vital units of the military under his direct command. His three sons are all colonels in the army. One son is

the head of palace security for Mr. Marcos. Another commands an armored division.

The panel has concluded that Mr. Aquino was shot as he descended the plane ramp by one of the military security guards.

Although the panel lacked the evidence to name the gunman, it is expected to present two possible scenarios in its findings, board sources said.

One of the reasons for the board's belief that the conspiracy extended to higher levels in the armed forces is the fact that the force of 1,199 soldiers deployed at the airport for Mr. Aquino's return was larger than the airport security unit then headed by General Luther Custodio.

The board went into seclusion in late July to evaluate its findings after hearing testimony from more than 200 witnesses in Manila, Tokyo and Los Angeles. It received 20,000 pages of stenographic notes and screened more than 500 pieces of evidence.

Among the witnesses who testified were Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata and Imelda Marcos, who denied widely published allegations that she had warned Mr. Aquino not to return.

Board sources said that the panel chairman, Mrs. Agrava, who does not want to provoke a backlash from the armed forces, hopes to tone down the language, but not the substance, of the report.

Jurists Condemn Philippines for Abuses of Rights

Reuters

GENEVA — The International Commission of Jurists accused the president of the Philippines, Ferdinand E. Marcos, and his government Wednesday of widespread abuses of human rights.

The commission, an independent body grouping 40 jurists from throughout the world, said in a report that the Philippine Army and police were guilty of "illegal killings, massacres, burning of villages, arbitrary arrests and torture."

The 124-page report, compiled after an investigation in the Philippines, said the victims included civilians as well as suspected rebels. Abuses were rarely investigated, it said.

In Washington at a hearing of the Senate subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs Tuesday, Senators John Glenn, a Democrat of Ohio, and Frank H. Murkowski, a Republican of Alaska, the panel chairman, warned that Congress might cut off aid if abuses continued.

General Ver, 64, issued the statement amid speculation that he would be named and prosecuted as heading the conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Aquino.

Asked about this possibility, a panel source said, "The evidence before the board does not discount the involvement of Ver."

Mondale Increasingly Seen In Poll As a Weak Leader

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After several weeks of campaigning for the November election, Walter F. Mondale is increasingly seen as lacking presidential qualities, the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll shows.

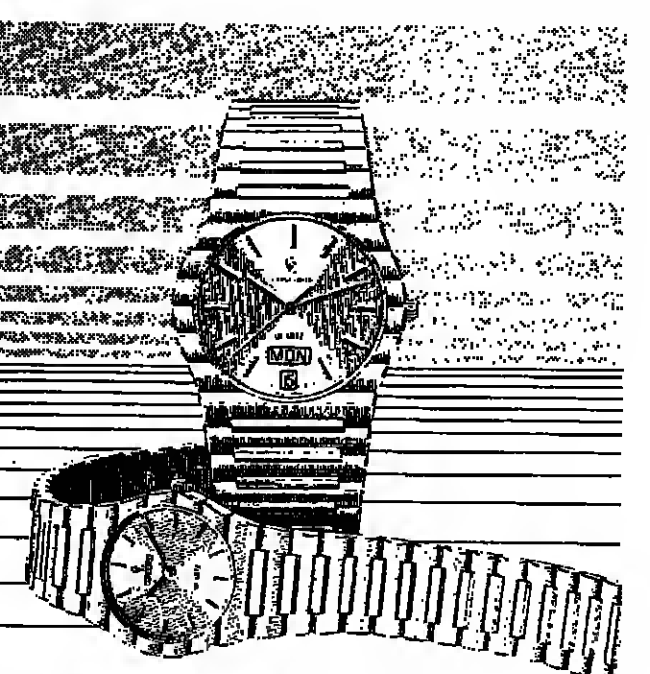
But a strong personal image is helping President Ronald Reagan win support even from those who differ with him on fundamental issues.

Twice as many people have a favorable opinion of Mr. Reagan as an unfavorable one. Forty-one percent of the people polled said they viewed Mr. Mondale unfavorably, while 27 percent had a favorable opinion.

Mr. Mondale's unfavorable rating has risen by 7 percentage points in the last month and is one of the highest ever recorded for a major party candidate.

Even when Americans strongly disagree with Mr. Reagan on particular issues, they tend to favor his re-election. By a margin of 63 percent to 28 percent, voters oppose a constitutional amendment to ban abortions. Mr. Reagan favors such an amendment. Mr. Mondale opposes it. But half of those who disagree with Mr. Reagan say they plan to vote for him.

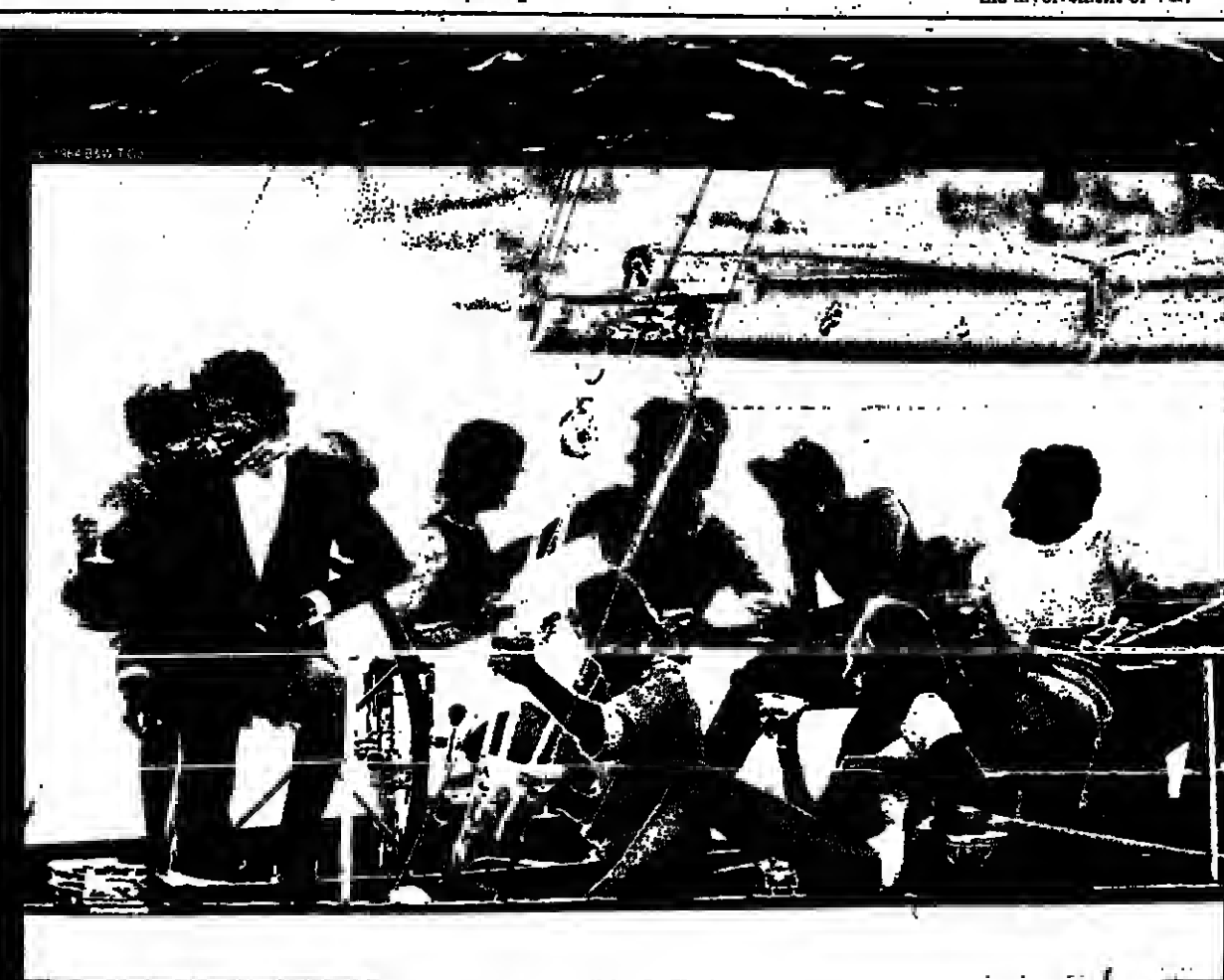
The poll of 1,135 registered voters, completed Sunday night, shows Mr. Reagan's ticket with a lead of 54 percent to 33 percent over the Mondale ticket, a somewhat larger lead than one month ago.



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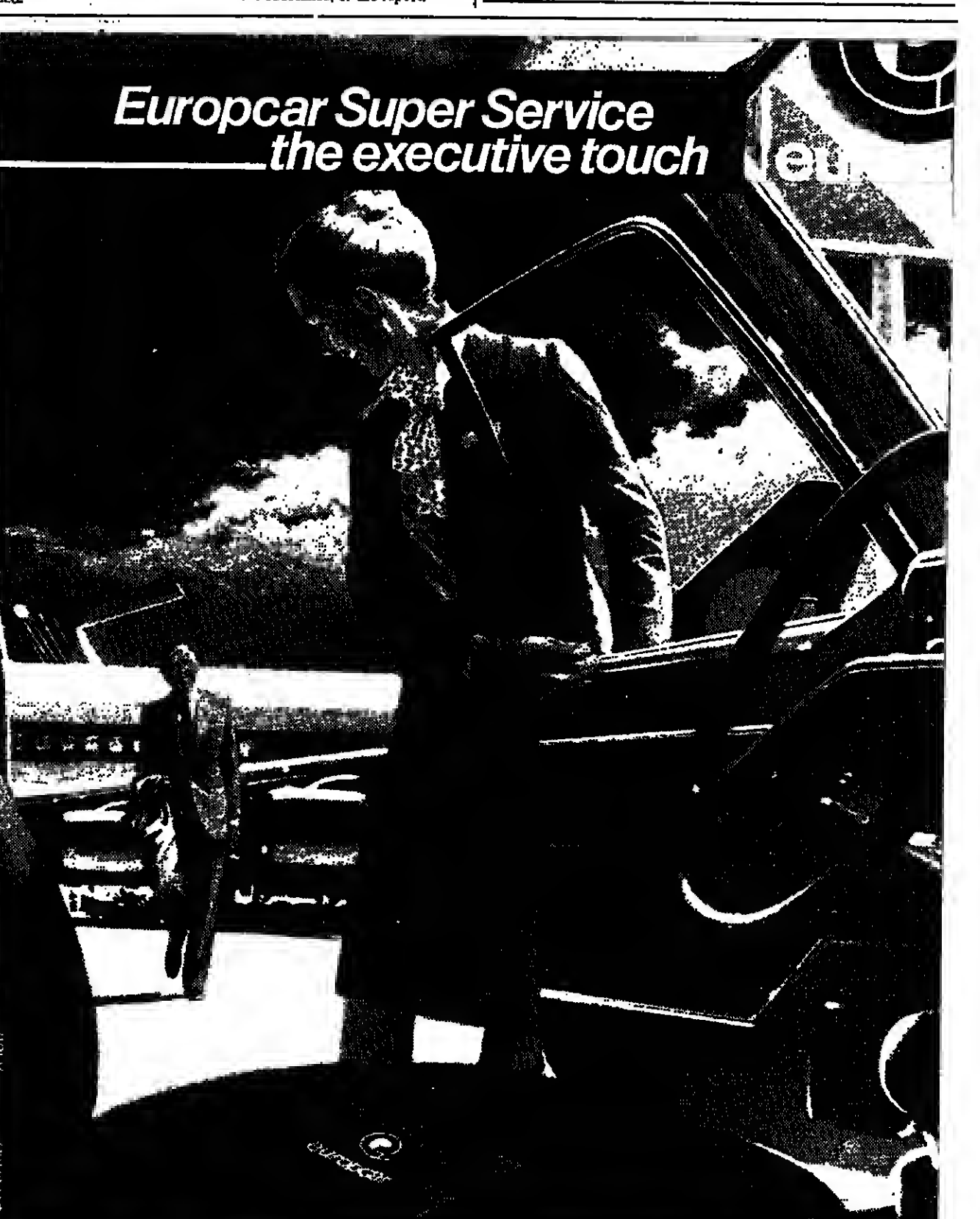
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Drug-Traffic Fighters Are Learning What Doesn't Work

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Efforts to control drug production in the world's major supplier nations have failed or have met with limited success for a number of reasons: the presence of insurgent groups in drug-producing areas, the resourcefulness of drug traffickers,

A World of Drugs

Third of three articles

government inaction and citizen opposition to eradication efforts. The best attempts of a dozen nations have failed to reduce opium-poppies production in Thailand. And the failure clearly demonstrates the weaknesses of a key strategy behind narcotics-control programs used around the world.

The strategy is called crop substitution, and the theory behind it is that farmers who make their living growing marijuana or coca or opium poppies can be weaned from those crops and persuaded to grow legal crops instead.

The fact is that crop substitution by itself usually does not work, drug-enforcement officials agree.

Here are some of drug-enforcement efforts — and the results — in seven producer countries:

Thailand

In Thailand, the United States, other countries and the United Nations have spent millions of dollars in the last few years setting up pilot crop-substitution programs that show peasants how to grow coffee, kidney beans and Idaho potatoes.

Under an American-financed rural-development project in one area of the north, the Thais are also building and repairing roads.

Throughout the opium-producing regions, "you can see roads and schools and other projects, all with U.S.A. stamped on them," said Representative Charles B. Rangel, a Democrat of New York who is chairman of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control visited Thailand early this year.

"Yes, they're raising the substitute crops," Mr. Rangel added. "But they're growing all the opium, too."

Opium is used to make heroin, and the State Department's most recent report on international narcotics control said, "As the 1984 opium-growing season came to an end, the Royal Thai government received an opium survey which revealed a 38 percent increase in acreage planted in opium poppy, as well as estimates that production could increase from 35 metric tons in 1983 to 50 metric tons in 1984."

Thailand's own addicts use much of the country's opium. But State



For members of the Rastafarian cult in Jamaica, smoking marijuana is a sacrament.

Department and Drug Enforcement Administration officials say that some drug traffickers are now finding it considerably easier to transport the opium and heroin that is exported. They use the new roads.

The State Department report said that Thai officials "have begun to consider the possibility that some form of eradication would be required if Thailand was ever to bring illicit opium-poppies cultivation under control."

Part of the reason, the report said, is that international donors have made it clear they are unhappy with Thailand's progress and will condition future assistance "on a demonstration that they can control opium in those areas" where substitute crops had been introduced.

Clyde D. Taylor, acting assistant secretary of state for international narcotics matters, said, "The Thai attitude has been that these people are somehow going to mutate into law-abiding citizens. But their approach is blowing up in their faces."

He added, "It just won't work without enforcement."

The need for enforcement, drug-enforcement officials agree, is the lesson that has been learned from more than a decade of crop substitution programs. Farmers growing illicit narcotic crops can be induced to grow legal crops in their place, but only after the government declares the narcotic crop illegal and actually pulls the plants out of the ground.

The Thais have tried almost everything else. For several years the Thai Army has battled insurgent groups in the north and has driven most of them over the border into Burma. The insurgents, who have been deeply involved in opium and heroin trafficking for years, took their heroin processing labs with them.

Burma

The government of Burma has eradicated more acres of opium poppy this year than at any other time in its history, the U.S. Embassy in Rangoon reports. Nonetheless, the embassy also expects a record opium crop. Already, Burma produces more opium than any other nation in the world.

The problem is what the Burmese government calls "the black areas," the northern parts of the country controlled by insurgent groups trafficking in opium and heroin.

The Burmese Communist Party, the Kachin Independent Army, the Shan United Army and several other groups have been fighting the Burmese government for decades. They have been growing opium poppies and refining heroin for nearly as long, and the commonly held view is that the insurgents long ago "degenerated into groups exclusively devoted to this criminal narcotics activity," as a House report put it, adding: "Their original political objectives are all but forgotten."

Many of the groups' members are wealthy and well-armed, and the Burmese government is not. That leads to what is known as "the Burmese dilemma."

Despite a strong commitment to narcotics enforcement, the Burmese government cannot significantly reduce opium production until it gains control of the "black areas" in the north. The government acknowledges that it may not have sufficient resources to do that, but at the same time it refuses to accept significant help.

The result of "the Burmese dilemma" is that, year after year, narcotics production has increased.

Pakistan

Pakistanis are suddenly finding that they have a large new population of heroin addicts, and it is not entirely bad news.

In 1980, the government reported that Pakistan had none, but a survey last year counted 150,000 Pakistanis who were addicted to the drug. United States Drug Enforcement Administration officials in Islamabad say a survey next year is likely to show that the number of addicts has more than doubled, to 350,000.

The United States, with three times the population, is estimated to have about 500,000 heroin addicts.

However, Pakistan's problem, and similar emerging drug-abuse problems in several major drug-producing countries, may help international drug control. As Mr. Taylor of the State Department says, "It is important that these countries develop a pejorative view about drugs."

Pakistan, like other countries that produce opium, coca or marijuana, had for years viewed drugs as an American problem because the United States consumes more drugs than any other nation.

But "when they realize it has become a domestic problem," Attorney General William French Smith said, "it has a remarkable way of focusing their attention." Now, the House narcotics committee has concluded, in a report issued after a visit there early this year, the Pakistani government "is committed to phasing out opium production."

Already opium production has decreased dramatically, from 800 tons in 1979 to a projected 45 tons this year. But that reduction was less the result of government action than of a severe drought in 1980.

Mexico

As Mexican drug enforcement becomes more aggressive, the nation's drug traffickers are growing ever more clever. So the statistics show that both sides are making gains.

Recently, Mexico's attorney general announced that eight times as many acres of opium poppy had been destroyed this year as in the corresponding period last year. The government also said it had eradicated significantly more acres of marijuana.

But at the same time, Mr. Smith, the U.S. attorney general, said, "We have indications that the amount and quality of heroin coming across the border has been increasing."

U.S. officials in Washington and Mexico City say a third of the heroin consumed in the United States

marijuana to the United States, after Colombia.

Jamaica's exports are estimated at over 1,900 tons a year with a wholesale value in Miami of about \$1.4 billion, more than twice the country's earnings from all other exports.

This trade has continued despite threats by the U.S. Congress to cut off millions of dollars in economic aid.

Jamaica is also increasingly being used as a base for transshipping cocaine from South America, U.S. officials say.

Jamaican officials contend that most of the money never reaches Jamaica but changes hands in Miami and elsewhere.

Except for a time in the mid-1970s when the United States and Jamaica jointly cracked down, marijuana has been an expanding crop that U.S. and Jamaican officials estimate is now the leading income-earner of as many as 6,000 Jamaican farmers.

The Reagan administration, which sees Jamaica as a symbol of democracy at work after nearly a decade of leftist government on the Caribbean island, has exerted little pressure on the country to stop the drug traffic, and the right-of-center government of Prime Minister Edward F. G. Seaga has done little on its own.

They're changing the size of their plots, moving to smaller, widely dispersed fields," said Gary D. Lanning, deputy assistant administrator of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. "They're also camouflaging the plants by growing them in between other crops."

Bolivia

The Bolivian Army has occupied the Chapare region, where nearly a third of the world's coca leaf grows, and the soldiers have driven the cocaine traffickers away.

As a result, half of Chapare's campesinos have also fled. The rest are near revolt.

Tens of thousands of Bolivia's peasants still rely on the coca crops for existence. So does the tenuous, two-year-old Bolivian government, whose fortunes depend on the country's ever-more-shaky economy. The economy, in turn, depends on coca.

Cocaine has become Bolivia's most important commodity of foreign exchange. After the army occupation, the Bolivian peso's value fell in one day to 30 percent of its value the day before.

And the Bolivian government is in turmoil. The nation's top drug-enforcement officer has been dismissed, the Senate censured the minister of the interior and a committee of Congress has recommended that the president be impeached, all because, for the first

Floods in India, Bangladesh

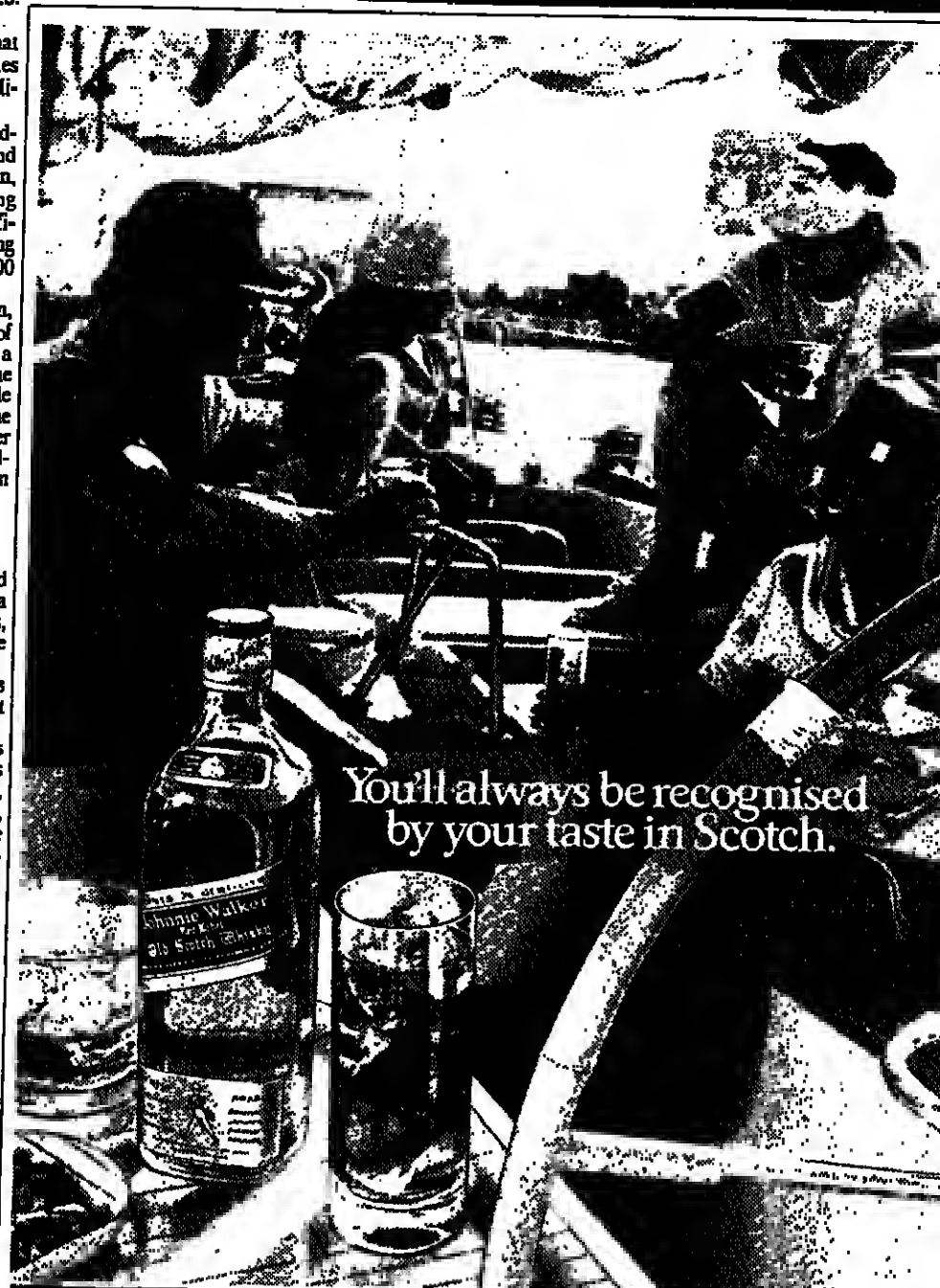
NEW DELHI — Floods sweeping northeastern India and Bangladesh have killed 46 people since Monday, news agencies and officials said Wednesday.

time, the government is trying to force the nation off drugs.

Even now, no one is certain of the outcome of the Chapare occupation.

At the U.S. Embassy, most diplomats agreed with one who said, "The talk is that the traffickers will wait a few weeks, then bribe who they need to and return to business as usual."

For the moment at least, drug trafficking has slowed or stopped in the Chapare.



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SCIENCE

Asteroid Smashing Into Earth
Could Wipe Out Human Life

By Eugene F. Mallove

HOW safe is human life from destruction by stray asteroids or comets? Such a question is doubtless far down the list of most people's everyday concerns, but inevitably Earth's number will come up, as it has many times in the past. The planet will again collide with an asteroid weighing millions of tons.

Scientific evidence is mounting that the demise of the dinosaurs 65 million years ago was linked to such a collision between Earth and an asteroid 6 miles (9.5 kilometers) wide. It is becoming increasingly clear that a collision with an asteroid 5 to 10 miles in diameter would be a akin to nuclear war. Catastrophe would be global as the atmosphere was polluted by dust and debris.

There would be two major differences between an asteroid collision and nuclear war: The good news is, of course, there would be no radioactive fallout from an asteroid hit. The bad news is that impacts will occur inevitably unless action is taken to prevent them. As a result, scientists and U.S. government agencies have been giving serious thought to the dangers posed by bombarding asteroids and comets.

In 1980, an advisory council to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration warned, "A large asteroid could someday destroy Earth civilization."

"In the 130 million years the dinosaurs roamed the Earth, they failed to develop the technology to avoid their own extinction. *Homo sapiens* has developed an adequate technology. He can avert any further extinction by asteroid impact. We think he should."

In 1981, NASA convened a conference in Snowmass, Colorado, that examined the methods of diverting dangerously large asteroids from Earth. The study concluded that if accurate information on an asteroid's orbit was obtained far enough ahead of time (perhaps 10 years), even a small, conventional explosive, or the thrust of a rocket engine could change its velocity enough to cause the asteroid to miss Earth.

The NASA conclusions were similar to those reached in 1967 by a group of students and faculty members in the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The group concluded that the asteroid Icarus, which is half a mile in diameter, could be diverted from a hypothetical collision course with Earth. In this case, it was assumed that nuclear charges would be used because the imagined warning time was only a year.

In 1971, Samuel Herrick, an expert on celestial mechanics, suggested that a portion of the asteroid Geographos be broken off with explosives and propelled by rockets so as to collide with Earth on Aug. 23, 1994. The purpose would be to strike northwestern Colombia at the Atrato River and form an interceanal "water canal." A byproduct, he contended, would be the landing of more than \$900 billion worth of nickel and rare elements such as iridium, platinum and gold.

But whatever the possible positive result, he wrote in a paper, published posthumously in 1979, "We must guard ourselves to protect the whole Earth rather than just our lives, our environment and our ecology, by devoting a part of our space program to detecting, reducing, controlling and utilizing the predetermined fate of these little planets."

In the past year, much scientific attention has been given to the effects of a nuclear war in which up to 10,000 megatons would be detonated. There is a developing consensus that the climate would change so drastically that human survival would be in doubt. So much dust and soot from fires would be thrown

high into the stratosphere that it would block out the sun for months. This would put much of Earth into such a deep freeze that life forms that survived the initial blasts would be extinguished. The U.S. government will spend \$50 million to study this "nuclear winter" problem.

A sufficiently large asteroid striking Earth could release much more energy than a nuclear attack, kick as much debris into the air and lead to extinctions in the same fashion as a nuclear winter. And we know that asteroids have hit the planet in recent history, and will hit again.

On the morning of June 30, 1983, for example, a small asteroid or comet hurtled through the sky above the Tunguska River in a remote area of Siberia. As it burned up in the atmosphere, it released an explosive energy equivalent to a 12-megaton hydrogen bomb, 1,000 times the energy of the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima. It destroyed scores of square miles of forest, and the blast was heard 500 miles away.

Eugene Shoemaker, a geologist and expert on asteroid impacts, has estimated the probability of another such event in the next 75 years at 12 to 40 percent, and other scientists agree with him.

AN asteroid believed to have been no more than 300 feet in diameter left a crater in Arizona more than half a mile wide when it struck about 25,000 years ago. In the past two decades, high-altitude imagery has revealed outlines of dozens of other craters all over the world. Sudbury Basin in Ontario and Vredefort Dome in South Africa are among the largest craters, each more than 75 miles across.

To explain the extinction of the dinosaurs, and other abrupt changes in evolutionary direction, some astronomers have postulated the existence of a "death star," a small, dim companion star that circles our sun and that—at intervals of 26 million to 28 million years—swoops through the cloud of comets surrounding the solar system and gravitationally pulls millions of these bodies toward the sun. Several dozen of them could actually hit Earth with devastating consequences for life forms.

Of more concern to Earth, however, is the belt of 400,000 large asteroids—from a half-mile to 600 miles in diameter—that orbit the sun between Mars and Jupiter. While they pose no immediate threat, it is believed that over time a few come out of this belt into an orbit that eventually crosses that of Earth, thus creating the possibility of a collision. The entire group of asteroids crossing Earth's orbit is named the Apollos.

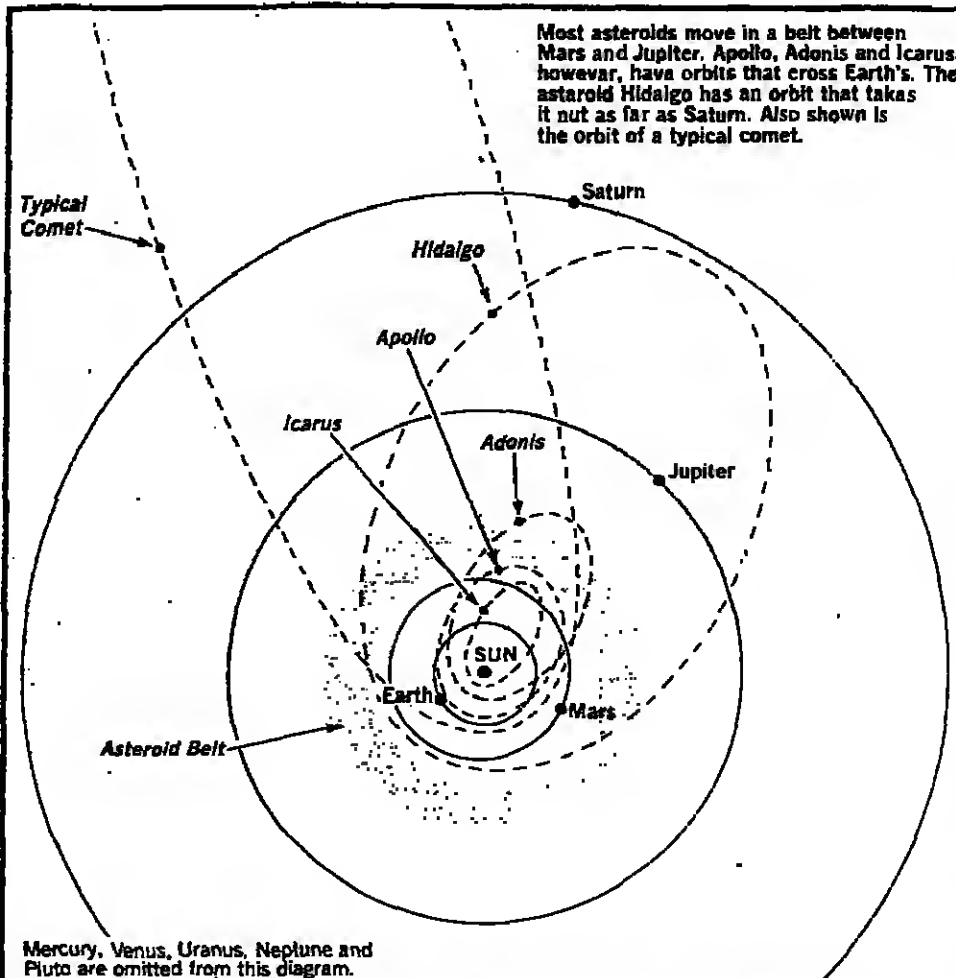
Since the 1930s, a oot very systematic search for Earth-crossers has uncovered about 60 asteroids that will in time collide with Earth or its moon, Mercury, Venus or Mars. Statistical studies show that there are probably up to 1,000 Earth-crossers with a dimension on the order of half a mile—big enough to punch a 20-kilometer crater in a planetary surface. In 1937, the asteroid Hermes came within 500,000 miles of the Earth, the nearest recorded approach to date.

One riddle is why the number of Earth-crossers has stayed fairly constant during 3 billion years, based on observations of craters. One explanation involves Jupiter and Saturn. These giant planets near the asteroid belt could, with their forceful gravities, distort the orbits of some asteroids in a rhythmic way, every time they pass in orbit. In effect, they would "pump" the orbit of some belt asteroids in a resonant fashion, making them more likely to cross Earth's orbit.

much like the periodic pushing of a swing. These

altered orbits could cause wayward asteroids to swing toward the inner solar system.

Other astronomers believe that the Apollo objects are remnants of comets from a vast reservoir of per-



Orbits of some asteroids cross those of Earth and other planets.

However, the Spacewatch Camera program at the University of Arizona, begun in 1983, marked a new step ahead. Rather than using photographic film, Spacewatch Camera scans the skies with a sensitive electronic device that transforms the view into electrical signals for computer processing. On repeated scans of the sky, the computer can detect what has moved.

The goal of the project, headed by Tom Gehrels, is to discover and plot the course of the estimated 1,000 asteroids larger than 300 meters in diameter that they theorize could be on collision courses with Earth.

Earth-crossing asteroids pose numerous opportunities as well as dangers. Scientific missions to them have been proposed on many occasions, and proponents of space industrialization point to the wealth of minerals and water that could be obtained from some asteroids. Asteroids have such low gravity that it would be relatively easy for a small robotic spacecraft to rendezvous with one, gather a surface sample and return to Earth.

Soviet officials have hinted that they have plans for an unmanned space mission to rendezvous with an asteroid.

Chen-wan Yen at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory has plotted one mission that would be launched in September 1992 and after a swiftness of Mars in 1993 would visit a panoply of asteroids—Flora in 1993, Medusa in 1994, Arachne in 1995, Hygiea in 2000 on July 4, Budrossa in 2001, Germania in 2004 and Penthosia in 2006.

Eugene F. Mallove, an astronautical engineer, wrote this article for *The Washington Post*.

ALTHOUGH there is a long way to go, developments in astronomy have greatly refined our knowledge of these objects in the solar system. In 1973, the Palomar Planet-Crossing Asteroid Survey was started by Eleanor Helin and Mr. Shoemaker, who used a photographic telescope known as a Schmidt camera. Only a few asteroids per year have been found by this and similar programs.

IN BRIEF

Astronomers Photograph Pulsar

BERKELEY, California (UPI)—Astronomers reported Tuesday that they had photographed a pulsar, a remnant of a dead star that whirls and shines in space.

The pulsar, which lies in a nearby galaxy known as the Large Magellanic Cloud, about 150,000 light-years from Earth, is the first to be photographed outside the Milky Way galaxy, scientists said.

Carl Pennypacker of the University of California's Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and Space Sciences Laboratory said the discovery may enable scientists to "understand far better how pulsars fit into the overall cycle of the life and death of stars."

Butte Is Thought to Be a Sun Shrine

CHACO CANYON, New Mexico — A University of New Mexico professor who has been studying in Chaco Canyon for the past year, says the Fajada Butte formation there was most likely a sun shrine and not a calendar as is widely believed.

Michael Zeilek, who wrote a chapter of "New Light on Chaco Canyon" published by the School of American Research, said Fajada Butte's Sun Dagger—a so-called because a daggerlike shaft of light pierces the heart of a spiral petroglyph on summer solstice—is actually a poor forerunner of time changes.

The Sun Dagger is a natural formation of three large slabs of stone on the face of Fajada Butte about 2 miles (3 kilometers) from Una Vida, the nearest of the Anasazi pueblo ruins in New Mexico's northwest corner. The Anasazi lived in the area about 900 years ago. Mr. Zeilek said observation of existing pueblos indicate the Sun Dagger fails to fulfill certain needs of a calendar used for agricultural and ceremonial timing.

Laser Scans Upper Infrared Spectrum

SANTA BARBARA, California (UPI)—An advanced type of laser that makes it possible to scan across the upper infrared region of the electromagnetic spectrum has been developed by physicists at the University of California at Santa Barbara.

The device is known as a free-electron laser because, unlike regular lasers, its power-producing electrons are not bound to atoms.

The practical applications of such a laser are not fully known, but it is of considerable interest to physicists, chemists and biologists. Until now they have had to rely on fixed-frequency infrared lasers that produce laser radiation in only a single, tight band to observe molecular and atomic activity that exists throughout the far-infrared spectrum.

Bog Turtles Sighted in Massachusetts

NEW YORK (UPI)—Three bog turtles, small, bashful creatures that like to burrow under mud and leaves in remote wetlands, have been found in Massachusetts. It was the first confirmed sighting of *Clemmys muhlenbergii* in the state.

"We're pretty excited about it," said Scott Melvin, a zoologist with the Massachusetts Heritage Program. "One reason they're difficult to find is they're not very big. They're little guys, maybe three to four inches across on the shell. They have a bright orange head, and are a dark brown-grayish color."

Officials said the three, all females, were found in Berkshire County early this summer.

Russians Say Site Is Not Atlantis

MOSCOW (Reuters)—Soviet divers exploring an area cited as a possible location of the legendary city of Atlantis have found that what appeared to be outlines of streets and walls are no more than natural lava formations.

Tass news agency said researchers using a diving bell had recently carried out 12 missions to explore the submerged Mount Ampere, west of Gibraltar. Photographs taken last year showed that the eastern summit of the mountain was covered in what looked like fortress walls, stairways, archways and a street pattern and led to speculation that they were the remains of Atlantis, which according to Greek legend was submerged suddenly in a huge natural disaster.

But Tass said the latest findings, which included rock samples taken from the mountain, showed it was an extinct volcano and the odd formations were caused by lava flows.

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AT&T	800,000	48.00	47.00	47.00
GE	700,000	38.00	37.00	37.00
AMC	600,000	25.00	24.00	24.00
AMT	500,000	15.00	14.00	14.00
AMR	400,000	12.00	11.00	11.00
ANA	300,000	10.00	9.00	9.00
AMN	200,000	8.00	7.00	7.00
AMT	100,000	6.00	5.00	5.00
AMT	50,000	4.00	3.00	3.00

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	2,814.12	2,808.12	2,814.12	+5.00
Transp.	2,814.12	2,808.12	2,814.12	+5.00
Comp.	2,814.12	2,808.12	2,814.12	+5.00

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	2,814.12	2,808.12	2,814.12	+5.00
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NYSE Diaries				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last
IBM	1,000,000	125.00	124.00	124.00
AT&T	800,000	48.00	47.00	47.00
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AMEX Diaries				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last
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NASDAQ Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last
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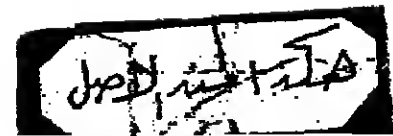
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AMT	100,000	6.00	5.00	5.00
AMT	50,000	4.00	3.00	3.00

AMEX Stock Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	2,814.12	2,808.12	2,814.12	+5.



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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1984

WALL STREET WATCH

'Scarcity' Seen Fueling Heavy Institutional Buying

By EDWARD ROHRBACH
International Herald Tribune

What fuels the stock market? Not small-timers like you and me; it's the big so-called institutional investors—the banks, pension funds and insurance companies—throwing billions of dollars daily at Wall Street. With institutions now accounting for 70 percent of the trading volume on the stock market, and on many days being even more dominant, what they do is not only significant, it is crucial.

Thomas R. Brown, chairman of the investment-policy committee at Bankers Trust, in Philadelphia, thinks that the institutions are about to move into stocks in a big way, shooting the Dow Jones industrial average up to 1,500-1,700 by next July. "I am not predicting an across-the-board market move," he added. "But it is becoming increasingly clear that the preconditions are in place for an upward explosion in the prices of a relatively narrow list of equity issues."

What prompted Mr. Brown to this bullish conclusion was his examination of the unprecedented surge on Wall Street in early August led mainly by "blue chip" stocks. "Obviously it wasn't just the 30 Dow Industrials that came under increased attention," he observed. "Also being bought were perhaps another 100 to 150 stocks that possessed Dow-like characteristics, such as good liquidity, substantial cash flow, leading market positions for their product lines, good underlying asset value and good earnings visibility."

And, fueling the surge was not the commonly held contention of "panic buying," he declared, but "a scarcity factor that has been developing in these 'institutionally acceptable' stocks over a five-year period and appears to be getting more pronounced."

Elaborating on this scarcity factor, he pointed out that while the dollar value of new issues brought to the market has totaled \$117.3 billion since 1980, the value of common stock removed from the market via mergers and acquisitions in these past four years has totaled \$295.6 billion, or "an astonishing net loss of more than \$170 billion in common stocks available for public purchase since 1980."

This trend was evident before then, but "multibillion-dollar mergers which accelerated the shrinkage are recent phenomenon," he said.

"More precisely, over the last four years, a period during which institutional acceptability standards have become increasingly strict, a significant number of companies merged have been larger firms of institutional quality," he added. "The predictable result of a more limited menu of institutionally acceptable stocks is much greater volatility in stock market indices such as the DJIA, NYSE index and the Standard & Poor's 400."

Mr. Brown said that the market's next "explosion" would occur when institutions see additional signs that interest rates have peaked. First perceptions that rates were about to decline triggered the surge in early August, he noted, with several large institutions launching massive buying programs.

"Stocks really blasted off when the professional short sellers, who are geared to do so, recognized this and scrambled to get out," a short position is when an investor sells borrowed stock in the hope that the price will fall and the shares can be replaced by buying them at a lower price. The gain in such a transaction is the difference between what the shares were worth when they were borrowed and what they were worth when they were repaid.

The level of shorts was at a record and it is still awesome, Mr. Brown said, plus the factor of "so much cash available to go into this restricted list of stocks."

Mr. Brown added: "There's always a lot of talk on Wall Street about the amount of cash available," but not many attempts like his to quantify it. A huge pool, he said, will flood out of fixed-income instruments into equities as institutions compete for "performance."

He compared the present period to the early 1970s, when institutions rushed in to the "dirty-fifty" glamour stocks. At the height then, he recalled, price-earnings ratios among these glamour stocks ranged from 16 to 18 for Citicorp to Polaroid's whopping

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Acquisitions and mergers have removed many shares from the market.

Dollar Rebounds In N.Y.

Eased in Europe Over Rate Fears

NEW YORK — The dollar retreated in active European trading, and then overcame a bout of profit-taking pressure to rebound in New York.

The dollar moved higher at the New York midsession. After having resisted further erosion following Tuesday's selloff, the U.S. currency opened in New York at 3.0920 Deutsche marks, up from Tuesday's close of 3.0810.

"There is still good buying out there," a foreign exchange dealer said in New York, "and the feeling is that this selling is just a consolidation period the dollar is going through."

In hectic London trading, the dollar had eased to under 3.0885 DM—down 130 basis points from the opening and 25 points below Tuesday's close—following its failure to convincingly stay above 3.10 DM, dealers said.

London dealers had said the lower dollar reflected uncertainty over short-term prospects for U.S. interest rates. They said traders were nervous about new government reports that appeared to signal a slowdown in the pace of U.S. economic expansion.

Interest rates declined Wednesday following a U.S. Treasury Department announcement late Tuesday that it was postponing some sales of government notes until Congress approves pending legislation to raise the national debt limit. The Associated Press reported.

[Late dollar rates in Europe compared with late rates Tuesday included: 3.10 DM, down from 3.1018; 2.5335 Swiss francs, down from 2.5515; 9.472 French francs, down from 9.5400; 3.473 Dutch guilders, down from 3.4935; and 1,904.50 Italian lire, down from 1,915.50. The pound rose to \$1.238 from a record closing low of \$1.2300 on Tuesday.]

The dealers said, however, that market psychology remains bullish towards the dollar, with market attention focused on the U.S. third-quarter gross national product forecast scheduled for Thursday.

Dealers expect the figure to be sufficient to justify more dollar buying. "The market is geared up for these figures," a dealer said.

In New York, hesitancy on the part of operators to sell the dollar as well as continued buying interest from corporate customers, who delayed dollar purchases, combined to push the dollar higher.

"Nobody has any interest in selling the dollar now," said Françoise Soares-Kemp of Crédit Lyonnais in New York.

Nixdorf Thrives as Others Struggle

Software Called Key to Rapid Growth of Firm

John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

PADERBORN, West Germany—A good West German computer company, according to popular wisdom here, is about as improbable as a Silicon Valley steel mill. But Nixdorf Computer AG, one of Europe's fastest growing and most profitable computer companies, is proving the doubters wrong.

Sales of small computer systems for businesses and banks are burgeoning across Europe, but most of the business is going to U.S. companies, with a few exceptions—most notably Nixdorf. It dominates the field in West Germany, Europe's biggest and most important computer market, and is among the leaders elsewhere on the Continent.

As giants like Siemens AG struggle to turn a profit, and such smaller companies as Triumph-Adler AG and Kienzle GmbH post losses, Nixdorf's sales are rising steadily, thanks mainly to its strength in software—a somewhat unusual trait for a European computer concern.

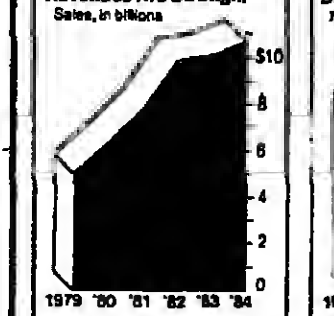
And the company's push into the U.S. market, ahead of its European competitors, could provide a base for strong future revenues—although for the time being, the cost of that push is holding down earnings.

"The approach they're using has several strengths," said William Esterbrook, a computer industry analyst at Kidder, Peabody & Co. in New York. "They tend to write a lot of software. That's quite different from their competitors and will provide the basis of rapid growth."

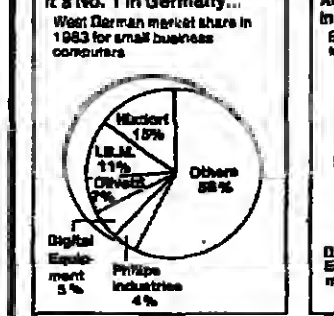
He also cited Nixdorf's skill in linking computers to form decentralized data-processing systems and its talent in "finding industry niches, specialty markets," such as the computerized banking equipment market, which Nixdorf, West Germany's second-largest computer company, after Siemens, is now pushing into.

Where Nixdorf Stands

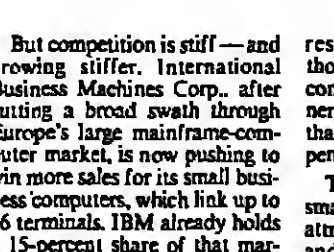
Revenues Are Strong... Sales, in billions



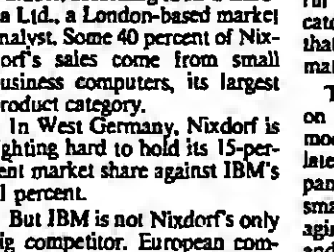
But Profits Lag Net Income, in millions



It's No. 1 in Germany... West German market share in 1983 for small business computers



And Among the Top Sellers in Europe... European market share in 1983 for small business computers



Source: IBC Europe Ltd., London

But competition is stiff—and growing stiffer. International Business Machines Corp., after cutting a broad swath through Europe's large mainframe computer market, is now pushing to win more sales for its small business computers, which link up to 36 terminals. IBM already holds a 15-percent share of that market, compared with 6 percent for Nixdorf, according to IDC Europe Ltd., a London-based market analyst. Some 40 percent of Nixdorf's sales come from small business computers, its largest product category.

In West Germany, Nixdorf is fighting hard to hold its 15-percent market share against IBM's 11 percent.

But IBM is not Nixdorf's only big competitor. European companies—like Italy's Olivetti SpA, which last year brought in foreign capital and technology in an accord with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—are pushing into Nixdorf's territory as they struggle to grow and

Software Called Key to Rapid Growth of Firm

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Japanese GNP Rose 1.6% in Spring Quarter

TOKYO — The gross national product for April to June, the first quarter of Japan's 1984-85 fiscal year, rose 1.6 percent in real terms from the previous quarter, the Economic Planning Agency said Wednesday.

This was equivalent to a 6.7-percent increase in annual terms, the agency said. That figure compared with an annual rate of 7.6 percent in the previous quarter and 4.5 percent in the first quarter of the 1983-84 fiscal year.

These figures, the agency said, took into account an upward revision of quarter-on-quarter GNP growth in the January-to-March period, to 1.9 percent from 1.8 percent announced in June. This figure was also adjusted for inflation.

The agency also said it had revised upward its estimate of the gross national product for the annual period ending next March 31, to 5.3 percent from a previous forecast of 4.1 percent.

The agency said it has also raised its estimate for the current-account surplus in the year, to \$33 billion. This compared with \$23 billion forecast by the cabinet in January.

In nominal terms, the latest quarter's growth rate was 2.0 percent, compared with 2.1 percent in the January-to-March period, it said.

Total domestic demand contributed about one percentage point to the real growth of 1.6 percent, and net exports 0.7 points, according to rounded figures. This compared with 1.1 and 0.7 points respectively in the previous quarter.

Private consumption, accounting for 51 percent of the April-to-June GNP, rose 0.3 percent in the quarter, after a 1.2-percent rise in the preceding quarter.

Private equipment investment rose 2.5 percent in real terms from the previous quarter, after a 3.0-percent increase in January to March. Government consumption fell 0.6 percent, following a 1.2-percent rise, and private housing

demand fell 2.2 percent after a 2.3-percent drop.

Exports rose 4.8 percent, after a 4.4-percent rise, and imports increased 2.8 percent, after a 1.4-percent rise. Net exports were up 8.1 percent, compared with a 9.6-percent rise during the previous quarter.

Kazuo Kida, chief economist for Sumitomo Bank Ltd., said the figures showed that Japan's economy "remains dependent on exports for its growth."

However, he said, it is not unusual to see imports pace growth early in a fiscal year.

"Later in the current fiscal year, the economy is expected to become domestic demand-oriented as corporate equipment investment has of late been on the rise and final private consumption should pick up," he said.

U.S. Reports New Signals Of Slowdown

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — In new signals that the U.S. economy is slowing, the Commerce Department reported Wednesday that consumer spending rose at a slower rate than personal income in August, while new housing construction fell to the lowest level in almost two years.

"It all fits into the pattern of declining economic activity that some of my dear friends at the Federal Reserve have been praying for," said Michael Sumichrast, an economist with the National Association of Home Builders. "Now finally they are getting it."

The Commerce Department said personal income rose 0.5 percent last month, the smallest rise in three months, and that personal consumption spending nudged up 0.1 percent—matching the revised small gain posted in July.

Both statistics mirrored weak retail sales and seemed to confirm predictions that the economy has slowed dramatically this quarter. According to most reports, the economy appears to have lapsed into lethargy in mid-summer, with virtually no growth in any sector except business spending.

On Thursday, the Commerce Department will announce its first estimate of broad economic growth for the yet-to-be-completed third quarter.

In a separate report, the department said housing starts fell 12.8 percent in August to an annual rate of 1.54 million units. The decline followed July's 6.1 percent drop after seasonal adjustment and dragged down housing construction to its lowest level since December 1982, just when the United States began pulling out of the recession. (AP, UPI)

Currency Rates

Interbank rates on Sept. 19, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M. EDT.

	\$	£	DM	F.F.	IL	Gld	S.F.	S.P.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.475	4.311	112.47	36.725	0.1877	—	5.991	137.54	141.73
Brussels	62.37	77.015	20.148	6.5672	3.3075	17.88	—	24.594	23.361
Frankfurt	3.10	3.431	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London (at)	1.225	—	3.8719	11.7557	2.25648	4.3443	77.18	11.771	308.93
Milan	1,904.50	2,363.50	47.000	20.125	—	547.30	30.445	753.19	7.357
New York (at)	1.225	—	3.8719	11.7557	2.25648	4.3443	77.18	11.771	308.93
Paris	6.472	11.721	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	248.75	305.62	72.37	25.88	12.91	70.47	34.46	94.3	—
Zurich	2.535	3.139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 EUR	0.7254	0.897	2.544	6.8961	1.36376	2.5891	45.181	1.828	178.212
1 SDR	0.9734	1.208	3.8438	9.4119	1.9757	5.059	87.273	2.5136	244.088

Dollar Values

	\$	£	DM	F.F.	IL	Gld	S.F.	S.P.	Yen
0.0005 Australian \$	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
0.0005 Canadian \$	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
0.0005 French franc	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
0.0005 German mark	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
0.0005 Italian lire	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
0.0005 Japanese yen	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
0.0005 Swiss franc	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
0.0005 U.S. dollar	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits Sept. 19

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss	French	ECU	SFR
1M	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2
3M	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2
6M	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2
1Y	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	11 1/4 - 11 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

1M = 1 month, 3M = 3 months, 6M = 6 months, 1Y = 1 year.

11 1/4 - 11 1/2 = 11 1/4 to 11 1/2 percent.

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9 1/4 - 9 1/2 = 9 1/4 to 9 1/2 percent.

Swiss Banks Boost Customer Rates

ZURICH — Major Swiss banks raised on Wednesday their interest rates on customer 3- to 12-month time deposits by 1/4 percentage point, to 4 1/4 percent, money market dealers said.

Swiss banks' customer time deposit rates are now at their highest level since July 1982. After the expected action by the Union Bank of Switzerland, Swiss Bank Corp., Credit Suisse and Swiss Volksbank, the franc rose against most currencies.

Dealers could not say whether the Swiss National Bank was also steering interest rates higher in response to the very strong dollar.

The unions are the Air Line Pilots Association, the Independent Union of Flight Attendants, the Flight Engineers International Association, the Transport Workers Union and the Teamsters.

Pan Am executives, in Paris as part of a European tour, said a successful outcome of the union negotiations was crucial for Pan Am's strategy to regain profitability. The company reported a \$49.8-million loss in the second quarter of this year, in contrast to a \$10.4-million profit a year earlier.

If the union issues force an abrogation of the accord with Airbus, it would represent a major setback for West European aerospace industry. It also probably would lead to the reopening of negotiations with Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp. Both companies competed intensely for the orders.

The agreement with Airbus could involve 91 aircraft, including 30 A-320s, industry sources said. The A-320 is a new seat airliner that is being developed.

"We are having ongoing discussions with our unions and are optimistic about a successful outcome," said Gerald L. Ginter, Pan Am's vice chairman.

Pierre G. Pallieret, Airbus's senior vice president for marketing, said he would not have signed if he were not confident about a successful outcome regarding the union question.

Responding to questions at a joint news conference, C. Edward Acker, Pan Am's chairman, said that the airline would continue to negotiate details of its agreement with Airbus during the next several months.

He said that 35 percent of the total content of the jetliners, including the engines, would be manufactured in the United States, and would involve 500 U.S. companies.

This is an excellent example of trans-Atlantic cooperation," said Bernard Lathiere, president of Airbus, a consortium grouping mainly French, German, British and Spanish companies.

Mr. Ginter said that decisions on financing would be made sometime prior to the delivery schedules, ranging from mid-1987 to 1990. He said the financing would be handled through normal commercial channels, possibly by tapping markets in Europe and Japan.

But Mr. Ginter, who is responsible for financial questions, refused to say whether or not Pan Am would report a profit for the third quarter and would break even for

Pan Am

**Wednesday's
AMEX
Closing**

Vol. 12 P.M. 5,088.00
Priv. 3 P.M. 5,088.00
Prev. consolidated close 5,088.00

Tables include the nationwide prices
up to the closes on Wall Street

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Chg.
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Chg.
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Chg.
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Chg.
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Chg.
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Chg.
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25
3%	100	98	ADP	1.25	10.5	15	100	98	1.25

(Continued on Page 12)

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

BAT Posts Gain of 45% In Profit for First Half

By Lynne Curry
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — BAT Industries PLC, the British-based tobacco and retailing group, posted a 45-percent gain in pretax profit for the first half of 1984, the company announced Wednesday.

Boosted by strong tobacco earnings, profit surged to £505 million (£821 million), from £348 million a year earlier. The group's volume rose 10 percent to £5.95 billion.

Infighting Cited In Resignation Of UTC President

The Associated Press
HARTFORD, Conn. — United Technologies Corp.'s declining military jet engine business and corporate infighting emerged Wednesday as possible causes for the resignation of Robert J. Carlson as president.

Mr. Carlson, 55, quit his \$700,000-a-year job as president and a director of UTC for personal reasons, a company spokesman said Tuesday.

The Hartford Courant reported Wednesday, however, that the resignation was probably a result of conflict over marketing and product strategies and of clashes between Mr. Carlson and Harry J. Gray, whom Mr. Carlson had been likely to succeed as UTC chairman.

The newspaper reported that Mr. Carlson and Mr. Gray had clashed over Carlson's duties and that, according to industry sources who were not identified, Pratt & Whitney's loss of its jet fighter engine monopoly to General Electric Co. had contributed to Mr. Carlson's departure.

Early this year Pratt & Whitney, a division of UTC, suffered a major setback when the Air Force gave its main rival, General Electric Co., 75 percent of a one-year multi-million dollar contract for F-15 and F-16 engines. Previously, P&W had held a monopoly on the planes' engines.

compared with £5.41 million in the first half of last year.

The share price reflected the results, closing at 282 pence, up 25 pence, on the London Stock Exchange.

The results were "a lot better than even the most optimistic projections," said Peter Temple, an analyst at Hoare Govett Ltd.

BAT's tobacco operations showed particular strength. The trading profit from tobacco sales, excluding interest payments, increased 46 percent to £331 million in the first half of this year.

Analysts attributed the gain to several factors. The company's trading profits from Brown & Williamson, its North American division which manufactures Kool and Barclay cigarettes, rose 62 percent in dollars, and BAT was able to benefit from the weaker pound.

The company's tobacco profits also reflected growth from a profit base in the first half of last year in the United States and West Germany.

In the United States, distributors increased their inventories before the federal excise tax doubled at the end of 1982. This resulted in depressed profits in the first half of 1983. A similar duty was imposed in West Germany, and BAT recovered in the first half of this year.

BAT's paper division also showed strength, reporting a 39-percent increase in trading profits to £76 million in the first half of this year.

It was boosted by the performance of Appleton Papers, its North American division which produces carbonless copying paper. Sales of Wiggins Teape, a British-based specialty paper manufacturer, showed a trading profit of 21 percent.

BAT has not immediately benefited from its acquisition of Eagle Star Holdings PLC, which it bought at the beginning of the year.

Trading profits in packaging and printing improved as well, rising 36 percent to £15 million through the end of June this year compared with the same period last year.

Court Returns Control to AEG

FRANKFURT — The Frankfurt District Court said Wednesday that it had lifted AEG-Telefunken AG's receivership after the company fulfilled the conditions by the Tuesday deadline.

AEG had to pay 350 million Deutsche marks (about \$115 million) to 900 industrial creditors under a court-supervised debt settlement begun in the summer of 1982.

The 350 million DM represents 40 percent of claims with the rest written off. Banks have already agreed to turn 1.04 billion DM due into a credit line.

Russia Gets Western Loan

FRANKFURT — A consortium of Western banks led by Commerzbank announced Wednesday a loan agreement worth 500 million Deutsche marks (\$162 million) with the Soviet Union. They said the loan would be repaid over the first four years at 1/4 percentage point above the London interbank offering rate, and for three years at 1/4 point above Libor.

The new strikes against four more GM plants, including three assembly factories, were announced by the union after GM said it gave the UAW a formal response to the union's major counterproposal on economics and job security. The two sides negotiated Tuesday for about 16 hours.

No details were given, but the union's president, Owen Bieber, said late Tuesday that bargaining would resume "in hopes of reaching agreement as quickly as possible." Negotiations between the UAW and GM resumed Wednesday morning.

The four new strikes were again at plants where the company builds its most profitable vehicles.

"It looks like a gradual process of tightening the noose," said Scott Merliis, an auto analyst of Shearson Lehman/American Express.

"The union has something more

UAW Begins 4 New Strikes As Talks Continue With GM

DETROIT — Nearly 30,000 additional production workers at General Motors Corp. went on strike Wednesday as the United Auto Workers union put more pressure on the largest U.S. automaker during national contract talks.

The new strikes against four more GM plants, including three assembly factories, were announced by the union after GM said it gave the UAW a formal response to the union's major counterproposal on economics and job security. The two sides negotiated Tuesday for about 16 hours.

No details were given, but the union's president, Owen Bieber, said late Tuesday that bargaining would resume "in hopes of reaching agreement as quickly as possible." Negotiations between the UAW and GM resumed Wednesday morning.

The four new strikes were again at plants where the company builds its most profitable vehicles.

"It looks like a gradual process of tightening the noose," said Scott Merliis, an auto analyst of Shearson Lehman/American Express.

"The union has something more

than 20 percent of the workers shutting down 40 percent of GM's production of cars, which account for 60 percent of GM's profits."

Analysts previously estimated the losses to GM at about \$30 million daily with the new strikes pushing the losses higher.

The escalation of the labor conflict has put 92,000 of GM's 330,000 UAW members on picket lines, closing about half the assembly capacity of the automaker.

On Tuesday, another 8,000 hourly workers were off the job at various components operations that feed vehicle assembly plants as GM ordered production reduced due to the decline in car and truck manufacture caused by the strikes.

The latest layoffs followed selective strikes over local issues called at midnight Friday against 12 assembly plants and one research center that coincided with the expiration of GM's national contract and 149 local contracts.

The strategy of authorizing strikes on local issues allows the UAW to hurt GM without leaving the bargaining table. Mr. Bieber has set no national strike deadline.

(AP, Reuters)

COMPANY NOTES

Alcan Canada Products Ltd. plans to close its aluminum extrusion plant in Kingston, Ontario, and cut 485 of the 1,400 jobs there, the company announced. It said the plant was obsolete.

Barrington Corp., the computer maker, said it continues to expect its 1984 net earnings to exceed those of 1983, despite problems with a part produced by a joint venture with Control Data Corp.

The Memorex Corp. unit has temporarily halted shipments of 3680 disk drives in order to correct a problem in data storage.

Commercial Bank of Kuwait will open its first overseas branch this week in New York, the company said. The branch will provide commercial lending, export and import finance and letters of credit and engage in foreign exchange trading.

Electrolux AB of Sweden is expected to announce acceptance of its bid to acquire control of Zanussi Industrie SPA, the financially troubled Italian appliance producer, bankers said. Electrolux has spent several weeks negotiating with Zanussi's foreign bank creditors, some of whom have objected to Electrolux's offer to repay only part of Zanussi's debts.

General Electric Co. and Ungerma-Bass Inc. said they would form a joint venture to produce a network system to link factory-

automation equipment. Ungerma-Bass, based in Santa Clara, California, makes networking equipment. Details of the venture must still be worked out.

IBM Corp. said it had started mass production of the 256K memory chip. It said the chip would be used in new computer storage devices that would lower the cost of computing by increasing overall efficiency, and that the chip would be available in a memory expansion board for its personal computer.

Leifheit AG, ITT Corp.'s former West German subsidiary, will be launched on the Frankfurt stock market at 300 Deutsche marks per 50-DM nominal share, pricing the firm at 120 million Deutsche marks (\$40 million), the issuing house, Deutsche Bank said.

Seas, Roehneck & Co. said Frank C. Carlucci 3d, the former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency and a former deputy secretary of defense, has been named chairman and chief executive officer of Seas World Trade Inc. replacing Richard M. Jones. Charles F. Moran was nominated to replace Mr. Carlucci as president and chief operating officer of the subsidiary.

Sterling Guaranty Trust PLC has raised its stake in Panamair & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. to 19.9 percent from 14.9 percent. Sterling said it bought £7.13 million (\$8.77 million) of P&O deferred stock from clients of Warburg Investment Management, in exchange for the issue of £42.79 million in ordinary shares.

Nippon Kayaku Co. has given up commercial production of interferon because the medical applications are less widespread than anticipated, and because of aftereffects such as fever, the com-

Nixdorf Shows Strength Where Others Struggle

(Continued from Page 9)

nals to a central computer — in such key markets as France and Britain. The privately held Nixdorf has had to spend millions of dollars in the last several years to modernize and expand its computer systems.

The whole of the computer industry is under pressure, and the likelihood that profit margins will be sustained is diminishing," said Mr. Easterbrook. "But Nixdorf is probably one of those that will succeed."

Why? Analysts cite Nixdorf's heavy investment in the development of sophisticated new software. For years, West Germany did not have an innovative edge in microprocessor technology and Nixdorf bought microchips from U.S. suppliers. It invested its money and energies instead in developing elaborate software packages — and the sales and service networks to market them.

By last year, Nixdorf was Europe's largest software house, by sales, with about 4,000 of its 20,000 employees directly involved in writing software. Software accounted for about half of total revenues and that is expected to grow.

Analysts say software sets Nixdorf apart from most competitors and represents one of its greatest sources of strength.

How well Nixdorf has positioned itself for growth remains a question, but analysts give it high marks.

"Their share of the market has been climbing the last two, three years, when most European companies lost market share," said Philip de Marcellis, of IDC Europe Ltd. "Their growth in Germany has

been faster than elsewhere, but their success has been extremely broad-based." IDC Europe, however, was unable to provide comparable growth levels for the last several years because it has changed its criterion for gauging the market.

Nixdorf, which is based in Paderborn, operates in 40 countries in Europe, Africa, North and South America, Asia and Australia. Its largest market, however, is Europe, which last year accounted for 87 percent of sales. In 1983, net income rose 28.6 percent, to \$32.2 million, on a 15.5 percent rise in revenues, to \$1.06 billion, and the company expects to do as well this year.

Nixdorf said first-half revenues rose 20 percent and that its order book swelled 19 percent, with most of that growth coming from Western Europe.

What is also helping Nixdorf, analysts say, is its aggressive push into the United States, the world's largest market for computer equipment. While other European computer companies — such as West Germany's Siemens or the Netherlands' Philips NV — entered that market hesitantly or not at all, Nixdorf engineered an early entry there.

Although Nixdorf executives concede that the company has not yet earned a profit there, they view the U.S. presence as a crucial part of advanced technology, and as a potential source of lucrative growth. Nixdorf now has only about 1 percent of the U.S. market for small business computers. Last year, the U.S. operation generated about 10 percent of company sales.

Nixdorf's push into the United States has taken several forms. It

has sold computers to such government agencies as the Interior Department, which uses the equipment to keep track of census statistics, and to large corporations, such as Phillips Petroleum Co. and Safeway Food.

Trying to offer U.S. customers the kind of attention that built Nixdorf's reputation in Europe, Nixdorf set up an elaborate coast-to-coast sales and service network in more than 120 cities.

"For sales and support service, you need at least 120 cities. That was our most expensive investment," said Klaus Luft, Nixdorf's 42-year-old deputy chairman and Heinz Nixdorf's designated successor, who is responsible for North America.

But trying to establish a presence in the United States means competing with IBM on its own turf. Heinz Nixdorf, the company's 59-year-old chairman and founder, an otherwise outspoken proponent of free enterprise, has come out strongly against IBM's market domination.

"IBM is a sacred cow that should have been slaughtered long ago," he said. "That IBM has 70 percent of the market, that companies like Amdahl cannot survive — that is to the disadvantage of the United States."

Nixdorf's push into the United States has taken several forms. It

Role of 'Scarcity Factor'

(Continued from Page 9)

P/E of 95. The average P/E on the Dow now is about 10, he noted, and that is based on current earnings, not on what profits are projected to be for 1985.

Michael Howe, senior analyst at Butcher & Singer, picked these stocks as especially promising: GTE Corp., Cincinnati Milacron, Gleason Corp., Harvey Hubbell, Computer Consoles, Ametek, PPG, Du Pont, Charming Shoppes, Burlington Coat Factory, Fidelity, Meridian and Midland.

The Professional Tape Reader's Stan Weinstein also is providing a new list of recommendations that show "favorable chart patterns as well as superior relative strength."

They are Advent Group, American Adventure, American Broadcast, American Express, Arkansas Best, Automatic Data Processing, Behlman National, Boeing, Carolina Freight, Coca-Cola Consolidated, Collins Food, Comprehensive Care, CTS Corp., Donaldson Lufkin, Earl Schick, Edwards, A.G., Family Dollar Stores, Gillette, Jefferson Pilot.

He said the bank's clients are worried that the U.S. currency is "too expensive" and any gains they make on Wall Street will be more than offset by the dollar toppling from its lofty level.

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ART BUCHWALD

Controlling the Stork

WASHINGTON — With all the controversy going on about abortion and contraceptive devices, it's time to have a Remedial Sex Education course for adults.

As everyone is aware, a baby is delivered by a stork.

The question is, how does the stork know if the person wants a baby or not? The answer is, it doesn't.

The stork is a very dumb bird and never questions when it drops a baby on somebody's mat whether it's welcome or not.

Sometimes it dumps a baby at a teen-ager's house, other times it may deposit one with a family that doesn't have enough to eat, and on many occasions it delivers its package to somebody who doesn't even like children.

The stupid stork never thinks that an unwanted baby can grow up to be an unwanted adult, lacking in love and mad at the whole damn world. The bird doesn't hesitate to leave one at a door where there is no father, and the mother is forced to raise it all alone.

Years ago women got angry at the stork making so many mistakes.

They demanded "stork control" and protection from unwelcome bundles on their steps. Bowing to pressure, American industry developed an entire array of anti-stork devices to scare the bird away. While not completely stork-proof, the devices did cut down on the number of indiscriminate deliveries the stork had been making.

Since the anti-stork mechanisms

did no harm to the bird, they were sold to drugstores and were even made available free to those who couldn't afford them.

You would think that everyone would be happy to have devices on the market that could keep a stork from depositing an unwelcome baby on a doorstep.

But this doesn't seem to be the case. There are well-meaning people in this country who fervently believe that storks should be permitted to deliver babies anywhere they please, no matter how much havoc it will cause in the future.

They are angry with anyone interfering in the stork delivery program. While no one challenges their belief that storks should be permitted to drop babies willy-nilly all over the place, many people are disturbed that they want to impose their views on others who feel differently about the matter.

The pro-storkers accuse people who don't want babies of being stork killers, and they demand all anti-stork remedies be taken off the market.

They want to close down any private or government agency that advises women on how to keep the stork away from their door. They refuse to accept the fact that while their teachings have made the stork infallible, other people in the world may have some reservations about the bird swooping down unannounced on a stoop or tenement apartment.

The stork issue has become the most emotional one in the American political campaign. The pro-stork and anti-stork factions are splitting the country. Those politicians who advocate "stork control" have been put on hit lists and attacked from the pulpit.

At the moment, the law of the land is that if you want to keep a stork from dropping a baby on you, you can legally do so. But the pro-storkers are working feverishly to change this, so you have to take every whether you want to or not.

The majority of women in the country insist they should decide for themselves whether they want a bundle of joy from the big bird or not.

The majority of men couldn't care less because when they're out to have a good time the last thing they think about is a stork.



Buchwald

An Exchange With Alan Ayckbourn

By David Lewis

LONDON — Who was the only playwright to attract more people into British theaters last year than William Shakespeare?

Was it Tom Stoppard, witty author of "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead" and "The Real Thing"?

Could it be Michael Frayn, whose hack-stage comedy "Noises Off" is still convulsing audiences on both sides of the Atlantic?

Or was it perhaps the fashionable Harold Pinter, creator of "No Man's Land" and "Betrayal"?

In fact, the only man to fill more seats than the Bard was Alan Ayckbourn, 45, who receives relatively little attention despite a prolific and mostly sure-fire output of 25 plays in 25 years.

LONDON's intellectual theater critics hardly know what to make of a man who writes exclusively on Britain's middle classes but whose plays travel so well that, at last count, they had been translated into 26 languages, including Chinese.

Ayckbourn has often written plays of technical complexity. "The Norman Conquests" (1974) was a trilogy depicting simultaneous events in the garden and two rooms of one house. "Bedroom Farce" (1977) presented the goings-on in three different bedrooms. Both were successful in London and New York.

Ayckbourn's latest work to reach London from the theater he directs in the northern English resort town of Scarborough far outdoes his previous inventions in its ingenuity.

"Intimate Exchanges" comes in 16 different versions, with one actor and one actress each playing five different parts, which required learning 14 hours of dialogue.

"The play is about choice," said Ayckbourn, who will have directed all 16 versions by October in the new York City's Theater. "And to that extent the form is not entirely arbitrary."

A woman is faced with a trivial question: Should she have her first cigarette of the day before 6 P.M.? On some nights her willpower is strong enough, on others



Playwright Ayckbourn: "I have progressed past serious plays into comedy."

it isn't. The chain of events resulting from either choice leads to someone else making a more important decision. And so on.

By the final scene, five years later, the woman's marriage has broken up. Or it hasn't. People have died, married and had affairs, children and nervous breakdowns. Or they haven't.

Though Ayckbourn calls all his plays comedies, many are full of anguish. People commit adultery, but their partners have nervous breakdowns and attempt to commit suicide.

The comedy he aims for is not that of his farce or of Stoppard's verbal dexterity — "I don't really like plays where everybody is terribly witty" — but of "laughter with an 'ouch' of recognition."

He admits that he might be more critical acclaim if he wrote a play with fewer laughs, but he has little sympathy for the kind of plays written by the Nobel prize-winning Samuel Beckett.

"I find the three-men-trapped-in-a-glass-bottle plays — three men named A, B and Z — rather boring," he said. "The archetypal question I am asked is 'Are you hoping to write a serious play some time?' as if this is what you naturally progress to from comedy."

"On my simplest I say I have progressed past serious plays into comedy. I hope one can make serious comments about people without having to write heavily serious plays."

Robert Cushman, theater critic for The Observer, noted recently that Ayckbourn was the only major British playwright not to have been accorded a critical monograph.

"The real difficulty Ayckbourn presents to critics is that his plays are so unquotable," he said. "Everything depends on inflection and on situation."

After a childhood in the prosperous middle-class suburbs of London, where his stepfather was

a bank manager and his mother a prolific writer of women's fiction, Ayckbourn left school at 17 to work backstage for the actor and manager Donald Wolfit.

Three years later he began his association with the Theater in the Round at Scarborough, which staged his first professionally produced play, "The Square Cat," 25 years ago.

He worked as a drama producer for the British Broadcasting Corp. from 1965-70, a spell that he said was very good for his own writing technique. Now he writes about one two-hour play every year. "I take a month off, walk around worrying for three and a half weeks, and the physical writing takes three or four days."

But he finds no enjoyment in a process that has brought him more commercial success than Shakespeare, at least in Britain.

"There's no fun in writing at all," he said. "My first love is directing."

PEOPLE
Wilder, Radner Marry

The actor and director Gene Wilder, 49, and Gilda Radner, 37, the actress-comedian who gained fame in the original cast of television's "Saturday Night Live," were married Tuesday in a private ceremony in St.-Paul-de-Vence, France. Radner is featured in Wilder's latest movie, "The Woman in Red."

Muhammad Ali, 42, has been hospitalized for neurological tests after exhibiting "minor symptoms" of Parkinson's disease, a doctor said. Ali, who was stripped of his world heavyweight title after his refusal on religious grounds to enter the military, was admitted Tuesday at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York, a hospital spokeswoman said. On Monday, a television interviewer in Frankfurt, West Germany, quoted Dr. Martin Ecker, who was traveling with Ali, as saying the retired fighter has "minor symptoms" of Parkinson's disease, a degenerative brain disorder that can leave its victim incapacitated. In most cases, the cause is unknown.

Amyr Khan Klink, a Brazilian who rowed alone across the South Atlantic, said Tuesday that his 6,000-kilometer (3,700-mile) journey is still not over. Klink, 28, reached a semi-deserted beach in the northeastern state of Bahia Tuesday, but instead of stepping ashore, he remained inside his rowboat and said he would stay there until he reached the city of Salvador, the capital of Bahia. "For 100 days and 100 nights I dreamed of arriving in Salvador and I'm not going to give up now," Klink told a group of friends and relatives who tried to persuade him to end his long voyage. Klink, an economist from São Paulo, began his journey in a 5.9-meter (19.5-foot) rowboat on June 10 from Naurhia.

Anatoli F. Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador to the United States, got a surprise gift from Secretary of State George P. Shultz: a black, wooden "Harvard" chair. Shultz has five in his office, one commemorating each of his government jobs: secretary of labor, state and treasury, director of the Office of Management and Budget, and service in the U.S. Marines. "The an-

bassador admired those chairs thought they were comfortable, and spoke of the problem of finding comfortable chairs," said a State Department spokesman, John Hughes. So Shultz bought him one with his own money and had the State Department seal imprinted on it. Shultz made the presentation Monday when Dobrynin paid an official call.

Felix Leutenegger, 28, claimed a world record Tuesday for nonstop playing his instrument in a restaurant just outside Zurich. Thursday evening and continued until the early hours of Tuesday, 103 hours later. The former record was held by Stas Szczesniak, who played an accordion for 64 hours in West Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1979, according to the Guinness Book of World Records.

The Pretenders canceled their rock concert in Tokyo Tuesday after Chrissie Hynde, the lead vocalist, became ill. An official of Udo Artist, which is promoting The Pretenders' tour, said Hynde was pregnant.

Canadian fans may be mad at Frank Sinatra for cutting short a recent concert there because of rain, but all was sunny when Of Blue Eyes opened Monday in his first London concert in four years. Sinatra, 69, sauntered on stage at the Royal Albert Hall to thunderous applause from 5,000 fans who never let up through 20 songs and five encores. Halfway through, he raised a glass of red liquid to the box of Princess Anne and toasted "bonnie Prince Henry." The singer will appear in Vienna Oct. 1 for the benefit of charities aiding handicapped children in Austria.

The body of the opera singer Feodor Chaliapin, buried in a Paris cemetery since 1938, is to be returned to the Soviet Union, news reports said Wednesday. The singer moved to France in 1922 after he was stripped of his title by the Soviet government as "First Artist of the People." Born in Russia in 1873, Chaliapin gained international fame for his role in Modest Mussorgsky's opera "Boris Godunov."

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